

NEW STARS IN FLAG

Senate Passes Statehood Bill Leaving Arizona Out in the Cold.

NEW MEXICO MADE ONE STATE

Oklahoma and Indian Territory Will Constitute the Other—Twice Defeated Amendment Prevails Finally. House Debates Rate Bill.

Washington, Feb. 8.—After a continuous sitting of almost nine hours the senate at last night passed the joint statehood bill. As passed the bill provides for the admission of the states of Oklahoma, to be composed of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and New Mexico according to the present boundaries, with Arizona eliminated.

The session was characterized by exciting incidents and many surprises. Beginning promptly upon the convening at 12 o'clock the senate proceeded to consider the various amendments which had been suggested by the committee on territories and which had been passed over. One of the first of these taken up was the amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in what is now Indian territory for the next ten years and this was disposed of by a substitute offered by Mr. Gallinger which extended the amendment to the entire state for a period of 21 years and this was adopted.

The first surprise of the day came when the committee accepted Mr. Foraker's amendment providing for a separate vote by each of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico on the constitution to be adopted by the proposed state of Arizona. That provision had scarcely been made a part of the bill when Mr. Bard presented an amendment which provided for the admission of New Mexico as a state without addition of Arizona. This amendment proved to be the point around which all the subsequent proceedings of importance revolved. It was at first adopted by the close vote of 42 to 40. This vote was taken while the senate was sitting in committee of the whole and was reversed in the senate proper by the tie vote of 38 to 38.

Senator Beveridge Outvoted.

Subsequently the senate decided by a vote of 38 to 36 to entirely eliminate New Mexico and Arizona from the bill and this result had hardly been announced when Mr. Bard in slightly changed form, renewed his proposition for the admission of New Mexico as a state and this time the amendment prevailed by the vote 40 to 37. One of the affirmative votes was, however, cast by Mr. Beveridge, in charge of the bill, for the purpose of moving the reconsideration of the vote. He was prompt in entering this motion as soon as the result was announced, but the motion was laid upon the table by a vote of 39 to 28. The effect was to eliminate Arizona from the bill and to establish a state of New Mexico and another of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. In this form the bill passed.

The feature of the debate in the house was the speech of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, who, in opposing the rate bill, declared that it was not to be imagined that the supreme court would stand between the government and its victim, following that utterance up with the statement that the courts usually reflected the policy of the party in power.

The views of the speakers as to legislation needed were many and varied, but with the exception of Mr. McCall and Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania all were agreed that the time had arrived for the granting of relief. The names of William J. Bryan and President Roosevelt figured prominently in the discussion, the allegation being made from the Democratic side of the chamber that the president in his recent message to congress on the subject of rate legislation only reiterated the views of Mr. Bryan and the declarations of the Democratic party in three national platforms.

McCall Bitterly Opposes Bill.

Mr. McCall maintained that the bill was incompatible with the fundamental principles of private property. The granting of authority to the interstate commerce commission to fix rates, he said, was crossing the line between regulation and confiscation in a manner that outraged the most patent principles of justice, and he inquired if any one could imagine a more ideal method for the destruction of private property and one more likely to corrupt the American people.

The powers vested by the bill, he said, were too vast and dangerous to be wielded by any political government and were likely to lead to the destruction of cities and to government ownership of railroads over the pathway of confiscation. The very air, he said, vibrated with the demands of an aroused public appetite. "But who imagines," he inquired, that the supreme court of the United States will stand between the national government and its victim?" He declared immediately afterward that unfortunately there was a disposition on the part of the courts to uphold the policy of the party in power.

Despairing that the railroads would get the protection to which they were entitled, Mr. McCall said that if the

lid of this Pandora's box should be removed everything would escape from it but hope. He declared it would be better to let the struggle between the cities and the railroads go on than to set up a little machine or a deity, such as the enlarged commission proposed would be. He therefore would not give the bill his support.

Further opposition to rate legislation at this time came from Mr. Sibley (Pa.), who called on his colleagues to pause and ponder before they acted. He reiterated his views heretofore expressed that there should be a larger opportunity to gather information as the basis of intelligent action.

Mr. Lamar (Fla.) charged that Mr. McCall's views were those of the most complete reactionaries of the government against regulating the railways. Mr. Lamar claimed for W. J. Bryan and the Democratic party the credit for first stirring the people to action. Had not President Roosevelt thrown the question of regulating freight rates into congress like a bombshell, he asserted, the house would have sat for 20 years to come without action on it.

Mr. Lamar while speaking of the Hearst bill was interrupted by Mr. Sullivan (Mass.) with an inquiry as to why Mr. Hearst did not explain his own bill, remarking that he failed to note any elucidation of it. Mr. Lamar tartly replied that he was unable to furnish elucidation and comprehension at the same time. Immediately thereafter Mr. Lamar was forced to admit, in answer to Mr. Williams, that neither himself nor his minority colleagues on the interstate and foreign commerce committee at any of its conferences had proposed to put private car lines in the bill they were trying to report.

MANACLES ON MACHEN.

Together With Groffs He Goes to the Moundsville Penitentiary.

Washington, Feb. 8.—August W. Machen, the former head of the free delivery system of the postoffice department and the foremost figure among the officials, politicians and contractors indicted as a result of the postal investigation, and Diller B. Groff and Samuel A. Groff, both of this city, convicted in connection with the promotion of a letter box fastener scheme, left Washington with a party of 11 other convicts for the Moundsville, W. Va., penitentiary shortly after 6 o'clock last night to serve two years' imprisonment.

The three prisoners, who had surrendered to the United States marshal early in the day, spent part of the afternoon in the jail here and were taken from there to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad depot in a carriage, accompanied by a guard. The men were placed in a special car which was attached to the regular night train for the west.

All three were handcuffed. Machen occupied a seat in the car alone, while the Groff brothers were linked together by their handcuffs. There were four guards, one remaining all the time at each end of the car. The three postal prisoners had a corner of the car to themselves. Occupying other seats in front of them were 11 negro criminals. None of Machen's relatives was at the depot to see him off, but a large number of friends greeted him, shook his hands and in several cases pledged their readiness to supply him money if he needed it. A letter carrier, not uniformed, grasping his hand, said he had the sympathy of thousands of carriers. Groups of curious spectators were gathered at the depot.

MIDVALE BID REJECTED.

Navy Department Awards Armor Contracts to Competitors.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The board appointed by Secretary Morton to investigate the capacity of the several armor plate companies has recommended that the bid for 8,000 tons of armor for the battleship New Hampshire and the armored cruisers North Carolina and Montana of the Midvale Steel company be rejected.

Secretary Morton announced the award of the contracts for the armor as follows: To the Bethlehem Steel company the armor for one battleship and one armored cruiser, 5,665 tons, and all bolts and nuts, 94 tons; to the Carnegie Steel company the armor for one armored cruiser, 2,162 tons.

It is stated that while the Midvale Steel company has submitted trial plates that have stood the required test it has not yet commenced the regular production of armor in quantity and the bureau of ordnance does not deem that the production of the trial plates submitted is such a guarantee that the company can produce suitable armor in the quantities required as would warrant at this time in awarding to that company a contract for armor.

TURKEY MUST PAY UP.

France Delivers Emphatic Ultimatum to Sublime Porte.

London, Feb. 8.—The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Constantinople says that owing to the sultan's decision to borrow money from German financiers to re-arm the Turkish artillery, M. Constans, the French ambassador, has delivered an ultimatum demanding the instant satisfaction of the French claims, failing which he will leave today to consult his government.

The German conditions of the loan were that all guns should be ordered from Germany. A French syndicate has been competing for the loan.

CLAMOR FOR PEACE

St. Petersburg Newspapers Advocate Openly Cessation of Eastern War.

BUT CZAR'S PRIDE PREVENTS IT

Scores Are Killed in Strike Disorders in Polish Cities—Trans-Caucasian Railway Employees Involved—Officials Draft Rules Governing Press.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 8.—The present current of press and public opinion in Russia appears to be setting towards peace. The newspapers no longer proclaim the necessity of continuing the war at all costs. Articles appearing in the Russ and the Novoe Vremya over the signatures of well-known war correspondents who have just returned from Manchuria criticize the conduct of operations there in unmeasured terms, while these papers editorially declare that hopes of victory are remote. The Novoe Vremya bluntly remarks: "We go on buying evening editions hoping to hear news of a Russian success, but little or nothing is done to assure it."

The war never has been, in the truest sense of the word, popular. The present distress and discontent of the working class and the general desire for reform evinced by the upper class may develop a strong peace movement with which the government may have to reckon, but on the other hand it is generally admitted that if peace should be concluded under disadvantageous conditions it would materially strengthen the enemies of the present government, which will not fail to keep this fact in sight and hope that some means can be found of reaching an adjustment satisfactory to Russia and Japan. This places special importance on the mission entrusted to M. Admabaza, director of the committee on the far east, who is believed to have gone thither in order to report to the emperor the possibility of reaching a compromise with Japan without material prejudice to Russia's interests.

Kuropatkin Wants More Men.

The attempt to turn the Japanese left flank, initiated by General Kuropatkin on Jan. 25, is now definitely regarded as a failure.

The correspondent is informed on reliable authority that General Kuropatkin has asked for 16,000 reinforcements immediately. The authorities are now considering how they may overcome the transport difficulties and get this number of troops to Manchuria. Father Gapon, the leader of the workmen of St. Petersburg in the affair of Jan. 22, is now known to be in Switzerland. The police have discovered at the residence of Municipal Councilor Kozlov, one of those who was arrested for the attack on the minister of the interior, a large quantity of arms and munitions in this city, and who is still in St. Peter and St. Paul fortress, the draft of a proclamation inciting the army to revolt.

The committee of ministers has decided to institute a conference to revise the censorship and press laws. The president of the conference will be appointed by the emperor and its membership will consist of officials especially cognizant of the question, members of the imperial academy of science, prominent writers and representatives of the departments. The president of the conference will have the right to invite persons from whom useful information can be secured and members of the provincial press. The president will present a draft of the revised laws direct to the council of state. The committee of ministers has decided the following points:

Minister's Authority Curtailed.

First—Precedent to definite revision to abolish the right of the minister of the interior to prohibit the publication of items in newspapers.

Second—To abolish the existing order and permit of the transfer of a newspaper from one editor to another, conditioned on information of the press department by both editors.

Third—The minister of the interior is only authorized to prevent street sales of newspapers. The minister of the interior may demand the name of the author of an article if needed for purposes of prosecution or in the interest of the security of the state.

Fourth—To request the emperor to order that before a book is suppressed by the minister of the interior, copies thereof shall be sent to scientific institutions.

Fifth—To grant to the minister of the interior the right to revise censorship regulations.

Sixth—To request the minister of instruction and the minister of the interior after conference with the governor general of Kiev to revise the imperial decree restricting the use of the Little Russian language in books.

All these decisions were confirmed by the emperor on Feb. 3.

Warsaw, Feb. 8.—According to a report from Radom, 20 workmen have been killed or wounded in strike disorders there, while at Skarzysko 21 have been killed and 40 wounded. Grave trouble is also reported at Kutno.

DRIBBED TO LEAVE STATE.

Sensational Testimony in Breathitt County Feud Cases.

Winchester, Ky., Feb. 8.—The most sensational development of the litigation over the Breathitt county feud cases came out in the deposition of Moses Feltner, a witness who left Kentucky after having been subpoenaed in the \$100,000 damage suit of Mrs. Abrelia Marcum against Judge James Hargis and others in connection with the killing of J. B. Marcum. Feltner's statement is to the effect that he accepted from B. F. French, attorney for the defense, \$1,000 to leave Winchester without testifying, French saying that Feltner, if he did not go, would be hanged for the murder of Jesse Fields, committed some time ago in Breathitt county.

Feltner says he went to Cincinnati and turned the money over to his brother. Later, Feltner says, he was met in Cincinnati by French and was told to stay where he was, as warrants had been issued for him in many counties in Kentucky bordering on the Ohio river. French said, according to Feltner's deposition, that a warrant would be sent to Cincinnati, but that Feltner must not come back to Kentucky without a requisition.

"But Mr. French told me," the statement continues, "that Governor Beckham had promised that this requisition would not be issued until after the Marcum-Hargis case had been settled." French then gave Feltner more money, the deposition says, and after spending some time in various Ohio towns and Indianapolis, Feltner says he returned to Kentucky and gave himself up as a witness.

SMALLPOX AT COLLEGE.

Gettysburg Students Are Rounded Up and Quarantined.

Gettysburg, Pa., Feb. 8.—The entire student body of Gettysburg college was placed under quarantine because of the discovery of smallpox in the institution. Two freshmen, Roy W. Stambaugh of Perry county and Ralph Zimmerman of Somerset, were stricken and the board of health deputized a large force of men to guard the dormitories. Before their arrival more than 100 students had fled from the college, many of them leaving the building by way of the fire escapes, while others jumped from windows.

A few of the students left town immediately, but the greater number remained here, expecting to board later trains. They were all apprehended by the authorities and returned to the dormitory. Eighteen young men succeeded in boarding a train for Harrisburg, but on their arrival at that city they were met by a squad of policemen, who shipped them back to Gettysburg.

JOHNSON PLEADS GUILTY.

Puts Neck in Halter by Admitting Murder of His Wife.

Towanda, Pa., Feb. 8.—Hugher Johnson has pleaded guilty to the charge that he murdered his wife, Maggie B. Johnson, and his nine-year-old daughter, 10 years old, on Sept. 18 last, and afterward burned the bodies. The prisoner made a plea of guilty and signed the indictment without the faintest indication of nervousness. He is 26 years old and his wife was 19.

At the December term his older brother, Charles Johnson, was convicted of first degree murder as an accessory and is now waiting argument on a new trial. His mother, Mrs. Sophia Merritt, and his sister and brother, Nancy and Manson Johnson, were put on trial for the same crime. The five members of the family, it is charged, went to Maggie Johnson's house in the night and killed her and the little girl with an ax, sprinkled the premises with kerosene and set the house on fire.

TO BE REORGANIZED.

Appleyard Trolley Lines Will Be Operated by Creditors.

Columbus, O., Feb. 8.—It is stated here that the Appleyard traction lines in Ohio are to be taken out of the hands of receivers and reorganized. President John G. Webb of the Columbus, Delaware and Marion Traction company, said:

"The largest creditors and Mr. Appleyard have agreed upon a plan of reorganization. The creditors are to select a committee to take charge of the properties and the committee in turn will select a manager for the various lines."

Dominican Friars Anxious.

Rome, Feb. 8.—At the headquarters of the Dominican order here there is much anxiety because the attitude of the Vatican is rather favorable to the Philippine government in the dispute with Dominicans in the archipelago over the payment of money for the friars' lands.

Couple Found Dead at Washington.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Theodore Fisher, a bartender, and Estelle Yates, a young woman, were found dead in a room at the house where they boarded. Both had been shot. The police have not yet determined whether the case is one of murder and suicide or double suicide.

8th Ohio Not Going to Inaugural.

Columbus, O., Feb. 8.—Adjutant General Critchfield announces that the Eighth Ohio regiment will not attend President Roosevelt's inauguration. Regiment officials were unable to secure favorable railroad rates.

SHIP STRIKES ROCK

Many Lives Lost by Wreck of Steamer Damara Near Halifax, N. S.

18 SURVIVORS REACH SHORE

Others Adrift at Sea, While Those Left on Board Vessel Are Supposed to Have Perished—Cold Causes Terrible Hardships.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 8.—During a gale and blinding snow storm the steamer Damara of the Furness line ran on the rocks at Musquodoboit, 39 miles east of Halifax, and is believed to have foundered with the loss of many lives.

The first officer of the ship, with 18 of the crew, escaped in one of the lifeboats and landed at Pleasant Point after a terrific struggle with wind and sea. Captain Gorst, master of the Damara, four passengers, and the rest of the steamer's crew, left the vessel in another lifeboat. They have not been heard of since, and it is feared that they have perished.

The occupants of the boat which reached shore were utterly exhausted and many of them were badly frost-bitten. They had a harrowing experience, battling in the darkness for hours in the open boat against tempestuous seas on a treacherous coast, with the thermometer 10 degrees below zero and an arctic blizzard raging. They landed on shore some time during the day and reached the telegraph office at Musquodoboit harbor last night, from whence they wired the first news of the disaster to the agents of the Furness line at Halifax, to which port the Damara was bound.

The survivors say the steamer struck about 2 o'clock in the morning, when the blizzard was so thick that it was impossible to see a ship's length ahead, five miles from the mainland.

An immense hole, through which the sea poured in torrents, was smashed in the bow of the steamer. The shock of the impact awakened everyone on board and huge breakers swept the vessel fore and aft. Lifeboats immediately were ordered over the side and all hands left the ship.

It is believed that the steamer must have foundered quickly and small hope is entertained by the survivors of the wreck that the captain and other occupants of the missing lifeboat could have successfully withstood the extreme rigor of the weather prevailing on this coast for the many hours which have passed.

The wind was off shore and if the missing boat has not already swamped it has been driven seaward many miles and is now probably adrift on the Atlantic in the worst weather of the season. Tugs have been sent to search for the boat and to locate the hull of the Damara.

CHEWING GUM INVENTOR DIES LEAVING FORTUNE.

New York, Feb. 8.—Thomas Adams, inventor and manufacturer of chewing gum, died at his home in Brooklyn of pneumonia and old age. He retired from business after accumulating a fortune, having sold out his business to a combine.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—A smaller increase than expected in the world's visible supply caused a firm finish in the wheat pit here today. Final quotations on May were up $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ and July $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Corn is down $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Oats are practically unchanged. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, \$1.167½; July, \$1.077½; corn, May, 45½¢; oats, May, 36½¢.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—FEB. 7.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 48½¢ to 49¢; new high mixed, 47½¢ to 48¢; new yellow ear, 52¢ to 53½¢.

Oats—No. 2 white, 35½¢ to 35½¢; No. 3, 34½¢ to 35¢; No. 4, 34½¢ to 34½¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$13 to 13.25; No. 2, \$12.25 to 11.75; No. 1 clover, \$12.75 to 13; No. 1 mixed, \$12.50 to 12.75; loose from wagon, \$13 to 14.

Eggs—Selected, 32¢ to 34¢; candled, 29¢ to 30¢; storage, 27¢ to 28¢.

Butter—Prints, 32¢ to 32½¢; tubs, 31½¢ to 32¢; dairy, 23½¢ to 24½¢.

Cheese—New York full cream, new 13½¢ to 13½¢; Ohio cream, 12½¢ to 13¢; Limburger, new, 13½¢ to 14¢.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.25 to 5.40; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.25 to 3.50; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$3.25 to 4; choice milk cows, \$25 to 45; medium to good milk cows, \$20 to 35; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, \$2.75 to 3.50; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3 to 3.25; feed steers, common to good quality, \$2 to 2.75; fair to choice stockers, \$1.50 to 2.50.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$7.50 to 8; heavy and thin calves, \$3 to 6.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$5.30 to 5.35; medium weights, \$5.30 to 5.35; best heavy Yorkers, \$5.30 to 5.35; good light Yorkers, \$5.10 to 5.15; pigs, good to prime, \$4.90 to 5.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.75 to 6; good to choice mixed, \$5.25 to 5.60; fair to good mixed, \$3.75 to 5; culis and common, \$2.50 to 3.50; lambs, spring, \$4 to 5.

REPORTS WOMAN'S DEATH.

Man Suspected of Murder Reads Paper Beside the Corpse.

New York, Feb. 8.—After being found in a room in a hotel beside the body of a woman, a man who described himself as Dr. Clarence McDona, a physician of Port Hawkesbury, N. S., and later an interne in one of the institutions on Randall's island, was locked up in the Tombs without bail.

An examination of the woman's body revealed a cut under the eye and bruises on various parts of the body. He admitted that he had had a quarrel three days before and that she had received the bruises during the altercation, but he denied that she had come to her death through violence.

McDona's denial of the proposition of the hotel and of the woman was denied. Then he sat on a chair at her head and read a morning paper until a doctor and a policeman arrived.

MAKES EXPLANATION

U. S. Marshal Elliott Appears

Before Senate on Interest in Standard Oil Company.

ADmits WRITING THE LETTER

John Worthington, Alleged Representative of Standard Oil, Tells of His Interest in Pending West Virginia Gas and Oil Measure.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 8.—John Worthington and United States Marshal Elliott appeared before the legislative committee investigating the references made by Elliott in a letter to Worthington on Jan. 24 to corruption by the Standard Oil company. The Elliott letter containing the views of Elliott on the attitude of each legislator toward pending oil and gas legislation was delivered to the committee. Governor-elect Dawson, Secretary of State Swisher, Attorney General-elect Hay are mentioned in the letter as favoring the bill's defeat.

Charles B. Smith, who produced the original letter, said he had found it lying on his desk at the hotel, but could not state by what means it had reached there.

C. D. Elliott, author of the letter, admitted writing it. Elliott denied that he was employed by Standard Oil to fight the bill. He said he had no knowledge of any member of the legislature receiving money to vote against the bill. His object in writing to Worthington was because he believed Worthington to be interested in gas legislation.

Asked what he meant by "the liquor men are ever ready with the cash," he said he was of the opinion that the whiskey people were liberal spenders.

John Worthington, Standard Oil agent and address of the letter, said he was an employee of the South Pennsylvania Oil company and was fighting the bill. He had no knowledge that the South Pennsylvania company was affiliated with the Standard Oil company, except that friendly relations existed between the two companies. He said he never offered money to a legislator to vote against the measure, he knew of no deal between Governor-elect Dawson and Standard Oil by which the latter company was to give their influence in West Virginia to the Republicans on the promise of opposition to legislation detrimental to their interests.

PROUD OF THE RECORD.

Parents of Nine Sets of Triplets Will Visit the President.

Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The father and mother of 27 children, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Dunville of this city, will go to Washington this week and the senators and representatives from their state will take them to the White House to see President Roosevelt, who, it is expected, will give them an autograph photo of himself with his 43 companions. Mr. Dunville is only 43 years old, while his wife is 38. Their 27 children comprise nine sets of triplets, and 25 of them are boys.

The children are remarkably bright, well developed and healthy, and the parents are very fond and proud of them. The children are remarkable for their close resemblance, even the parents experiencing the greatest difficulty at times in distinguishing one from another.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH;

CHILD FROZEN TO DEATH.

Meriden, N. H., Feb. 8.—Miss Harriet Pratt of Attleboro, Mass., was burned to death in the farmhouse of Charles Smith, near here. Smith's 4-year-old daughter Lena could not be found and it is thought she also had perished. Later the child's body was found in a field the little one having been frozen to death while endeavoring to reach the home of a neighbor with the other four children of the family.

Boy With Rifle Kills Sister.

Tawas City, Mich., Feb. 8.—Alfred Burk, a 12-year-old boy living near here, accidentally shot and killed his 10-year-old sister Viola and wounded a lad named Van Sickle while playing with his brother's rifle.

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN

BY **J.S. TRIGG**

REGISTER, DES MOINES, IA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



When you have taken 200 bushels of potatoes from your land you have removed two bushels of potash, one of the most valuable of plant foods.

Every man owning and living on a quarter section farm is entitled to and should have a farm home which costs not less than \$1,500, and this home should have modern conveniences.

An addition of twenty feet in height is to be made in the great Assouan dam, on the Nile, in Egypt, which when done will bring an additional 2,000,000 acres of desert under cultivation. Scientific irrigation is making of the oldest country on earth a new one.

Drilled corn will yield about eight bushels per acre more than corn planted in the hill, and the ears will be more uniform in size. This plan is to be commended for clean soils—clover and blue grass sods—but where the soil is full of weeds it is better to stick to the hill system.

Cold storage cured cheese is proving a great success. This is cheese taken right from the hoops and cured slowly in a room at a temperature not exceeding 50 or 55 degrees. It takes about nine months for the cheese to mature under such conditions, but in so doing there is much less loss from shrinkage, and a mild and delicate flavor is secured almost impossible of attainment under the old way.

Broad leaved vegetables all exhaust the potash in the soil where they are grown. This fact explains why cabbages, turnips and beets, containing little or no starch, never leave the ground in better shape, save as being hoed crops, they may clean the land, and why a crop of potatoes if properly cared for always improves the land for a succeeding crop. This potash is stored in the leaves of these plants and not in their roots, and in the case of sugar beets it is necessary to leave the tops and crown of the plant, which are cut off before gridding, on the land.

A friend writes, inquiring how he can get some clover to grow on his blue grass pasture. He cannot very well, to have it remain there as a permanent fixture, but he can do this: Next spring take a four horse disk, well loaded, and give the old hidebound blue grass a thorough scarifying both ways; then drag the field down smooth and sow about five quarts of medium clover to the acre. This will insure more or less clover for two or three years and longer if it is allowed to seed on the ground the second year. It will also wonderfully rejuvenate the blue grass and probably nearly double the feeding capacity of the pasture. This is not a hard thing to do and is absolutely certain to bring good results.

Wood is being rapidly displaced by other materials. Save for posts it is no longer used as fencing material, the old rail fence and the board fence having entirely disappeared. Steel has superseded wood almost entirely for frame structural purposes in bridges and buildings. Cement walks have replaced the board and plank walks. It is doubtful if there is a plank road left in the United States, and they were very common in an early day. Slate or prepared roofing material is rapidly taking the place of shingles. Straw-board displaces wood as box material. In vehicle and car construction steel is taking the place of wood. Coal, oil, gasoline and gas are becoming the common fuel supplies of the people at large. Water power and the dynamo are the coming sources of power, so if the forests of the country are going, never to be replaced, the skill and ingenuity of man in a hundred ways are busy devising substitutes, and perhaps after all the greatest loss will come in a purely aesthetic way, for the beauty of the forest can never be replaced.

A school man found that his classes did not take the interest in their work that he wanted them to. There was much listlessness and indifference, and his work was to him unsatisfactory. A very common experience with school teachers. He reasoned correctly that if he could interest his pupils in some particular line of work—get them as interested in it as they would be in a picnic or a half holiday or a circus—they would then do better work on other lines of study which were distasteful to them. So he took up for about twenty minutes each day the study of simple everyday things which in a way all the pupils were familiar with—the architecture of a bird's nest, the changing pupil in a cat's eye, a snow crystal, the weeds which grew in their gardens, the way in which a horse and cow lie down, how a leaf feeds the plant or tree, the germination of seeds, where the dew comes from, the relation of the tassel to the silk on the corn, why popcorn pops, the natural enemies of the sparrow and the mouse, why rivers run crooked, why some plants rob and others fertilize the soil, why a dog always turns round two or three times before he lies down, why and how birds migrate, why baking powder makes the cake and biscuits light and a lot of just such simple, practical things, having his pupils find out all they could about the topic to be considered, with the result that every child became at once intensely interested and was only too glad to do good work on other less attractive lessons in order to get them well out of the way for this twenty minute special work, which was used later as a basis of language study, the scholars being required to write all about the things selected as topics for this course. Perhaps there may be a suggestion here for other teachers, for it is probably true that children are always eager to learn about the things which they know something about and which are a part of their lives.

One watching the habits and ways of wild animal and bird life will note the fact that when left to their own instincts such animals and birds will always lay on a surplus of fat in the fall to help tide them over the severities of the winter season. Thus we find all kinds of game in the best condition in the fall; also the skins of all fur bearing animals and the plumage of all birds. There is a lesson here which should be heeded by all stock raisers. An animal poor in flesh in the fall is always a hard animal to winter and usually an unprofitable animal to keep. This applies with special force to milk cows and all young stock. Stock allowed to become thin in flesh during the fall months will usually stay thin all through the winter and come out next season spring poor.

A friend called on us recently while on his way to the Pacific coast in search of an ideal place for a home. He said he had an idea that somewhere in some of the valley country of northern California or southern Oregon he could find a spot where the soil was rich, the rainfall ample, no snow, no ice, no blizzards, no droughts, no thunder and lightning, no cyclones, no blight and bugs to destroy his crops; where when he planted a shrub, flower or tree it would do its best unhindered by elemental, climatic or insect enemies. Maybe he can find such a place, but if he ever does he will have to sprout wings and seek a higher elevation than he can find on this old earth. The truth is that nearly every locality has its peculiar drawbacks. None is so good as was the garden of Eden and hardly any so bad that man cannot make a success of living if he goes at it in the right way. If our friend does find the place he is after he is going to let us know, for we have the money saved up to buy a ticket to the place.

THE QUACK DOCTOR.

One of the nearest swindles perpetrated on country folk is worked by the traveling quack doctor. Nearly all country communities are worked by him to his profit. His method is something like this: He first goes to the local bank and gets a list of names of farmers who are rated good and whose paper he can readily dispose of. Then he inaugurates a still hunt for all cases of sickness of long standing and chronic cases which no doctor on earth could cure. These are approached by his representative, usually slick looking and a smooth talker, and the wonderful healing power of the doctor is enlarged on and a mass of manufactured certificates of his great success exhibited. As is natural, people of this class and their friends also are peculiarly susceptible when any definite prospect of relief is held out and are only too willing to experiment in any manner and try any new treatment. Later the doctor himself calls, and he is usually got up to still further impress the family and the patient that he is able to bring about the much desired restoration to health. A deal is made. Sometimes it is a note given, obscurely drawn, a "no cure no pay" contract, which is still easily negotiable at the bank. Some medicine is sent, and the so called treatment begins, only to be shortly abandoned as utterly worthless. The note, however, is realized on, and the doctor can't be found, his great hospital in the city being a pure myth. We have known of dozens of cases of this sort and many others where the scheme was a monthly payment for absent treatment, equally worthless. Usually the opinion of the family physician in all such cases is well worth heeding, and no unknown stranger should be patronized, save with his approval. It is bad enough to be bunked by a lightning rod fakir, a cloth peddler, a patent right shark or a map vender, but to be done up by a quack doctor through the love and regard one has for his family is the worst of all. The safe way is to pay no attention to his specious advertisements, and should he call personally have the interview terminate with the doctor's coat tails flying down the road with the dog after him.

HYBRIDS.

Nature but rarely goes into the hybrid business when left alone by man. Her laws governing the reproduction of the different species of natural life, both animal and vegetable, are very rigid and only in the rarest of cases ever transgressed. While she provides in a most wonderful manner for the cross fertilization among the members of every given species and always arbitrarily for the survival of the fittest as progenitors, the most complete order prevails as to the intermingling of species. For an English sparrow to take a song sparrow for a mate, for a robin to mate with a thrush, or for the wood thrush to take a mace in the brown thrush, or for any of the score or more of the warbler family, some so nearly alike that the color of a feather or two alone gives the family identity, to mate outside family lines would be almost as great a wonder as for the sun or the moon to become erratic in its movements. This unerring fidelity to the law governing natural reproduction is one of the most wonderful to be seen in nature. Man, however, steps in and arbitrarily sets aside this law and secures many types of hybrids, some useful and some merely curiosities. His greatest success in this line has been with the mule, and now he is crossing the zebra and the horse, with some prospect of success. He has crossed the lion and the tiger and many other animals which are, so to speak, first cousins to each other, but that this work is contrary to natural law is amply proved by the fact that all these hybrid productions are sterile and totally incapable of reproducing their kind. At best the hybrid business is rarely a success and is as little so with regard to man himself as with the lower forms of life. The very worst types of the human race are the mixed bloods wherever found.

CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT.

Co-operation among the farmers has given them very successful insurance companies, well managed and profitable creameries and cheese factories, successful elevator and shipping associations for the marketing of their produce and now has put them nearly all into close touch with each other with co-operative farm telephone systems. The old fashioned idea of going it alone is fast going out of date, and farmers are learning of the many benefits to be derived from co-operation. They might in many communities even go further and by putting three, four or half a dozen farms under a co-operative management, with a thoroughly competent head, so operate the farms as to greatly increase their productivity, in a way devoting each farm to the special crop it was best fitted for, and by pooling results, as do the railroads, declare each landowner a dividend proportioned to his interest in the pool. Some men simply cannot plan and lay out work to any advantage. While good workers, they need somebody to lay their work out. The difference in the measure of success which comes to different men engaged in agriculture lies largely along this line—the difference in their ability to plan out their work and avail themselves of the opportunities which are common to them as well as their more fortunate neighbors.

John F. Gifford

BILL FOR A STATE SONG.

Measure introduced in the South Dakota Legislature.

A bill was recently introduced in the South Dakota house of representatives by Representative Apland for the adoption of a state song, whose author is Stena Sidnell Peterson of Centerville, says a dispatch from Pierre, S. D., to the St. Paul Dispatch. When the bill was first presented the assistant clerk of the house offered to sing the song to the members, but the offer was declined, and the song was referred to the committee on immigration. Following is Mr. Peterson's production to be sung to the tune of "Yes, We'll Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys!"

Where the skies in beauty beam
And the sunsets golden gleam
There is my home in South Dakota;
Where the fields are waving grain
Raise in glory to thy name,
Giving a cheer for South Dakota.

CHORUS.
All hail to Dakota! With glad hearts we sing
Till far o'er the prairies our praises will ring,
And within each patriot heart what a joy
It doth impart!
Hail to the state of South Dakota!

Where the western breezes blow,
Goldenrod and roses grow,
Over the plains of South Dakota,
And the lovely autumn days
Into winter lingering stay—
Giving a cheer for South Dakota.

Timber land of wealth untold,
Mines of silver and of gold,
Are in the hills of South Dakota.
Wonderful thy "Cave of Winds"
And thy great and famous springs—
Then give a cheer for South Dakota.

They gather from the east,
And they gather from the west,
Seeking for homes in South Dakota.
What a welcome glad and free
From each pioneer you see—
Then give a cheer for South Dakota.

'Tis the home land of the free;
Patriots of liberty
Came from the homes of South Dakota.
And the nation's flag shall wave
Long in honor of her brave—
Then give a cheer for South Dakota.

YELLS IN LAUNDRY LINEN.

Baby Taken in Its Basket by Mistake For Family Washing.

Many persons living in Winsted, Conn., have a custom of putting their babies out of doors to sleep, thinking the air makes them stronger and healthier, says the New York World. Edmund Angell, employed by a steam laundry, stopped his horse in front of St. James' rectory, on Main street, the other morning to collect the family washing of the Rev. S. Wolcott Linsley.

Seeing a covered basket on the front veranda and thinking it contained soiled linen for the laundry, young Angell picked it up, placed it in the sleigh with the other washing and started on.

He had not gone far, however, before he heard a yelling resembling a baby's cries. The horse was stopped, and the driver quickly discovered that the cries were human and came from the basket he had taken from the rectory's porch.

Raising the soft blankets which covered the basket, Angell found the infant son of the Rev. Mr. Linsley.

He hastened back to the rectory with the basket containing John Chauncey Wolcott Linsley and exchanged it for the basket with the washing.

Nearly Forty Rabbits at One Shot.

The killing of thirty-nine jack rabbits at one shot by a woman who poked a gun barrel through her kitchen window, winning a barrel of Baldwin apples as a wager from her husband, is a story that is causing interest at Miller, S. D., says a dispatch from that place. It was during a recent deep snow. The woman sprinkled a bushel of oats in a path in range of the kitchen window. The rabbits gathered by the score until there was a long row of them eating oats by the bright moonlight. The woman fired, and her aim was accurate. The dead rabbits, it is said, weighed 300 pounds. The woman sold enough rabbits to buy herself a new bone cutter and then cut up the remainder and fed them to her flock of chickens, which means lots of eggs, for nothing, it is said, puts a hen in the mood of breaking the egg trust quicker than crushed jack rabbit.

Highest Railway Trestle.

The New York Central Railroad company, which has three gangs of civil engineers at work at different points in Connecticut surveying for a double track road from its Harlem branch at Brewster, N. Y., to connect with the Boston and Albany railroad at Springfield, Mass., will have to erect a trestle 200 feet high, the highest in the world, near Thomaston, if a grade of 1 per cent is not exceeded, says a Winsted (Conn.) dispatch to the New York Tribune. The engineers have instructions not to exceed if possible a 1 per cent grade and to avoid sharp curves. To keep the grade down in crossing the ranges of hills the line is being carried high across the valleys, with tunnels through the hills instead of cuts. A tunnel one mile long will have to be bored at Nepaug, six miles from Winsted.

The South's Great Year.

There is one striking point worthy of general attention, and that is, while raising by far the largest cotton crop ever produced, larger than the world generally had supposed that the south could cultivate and pick with its present labor supply, this section at the same time has raised its largest grain crops and its largest fruit crops, in addition to all of this, has steadily developed its industrial and railroad interests, says the Manufacturers' Record. The people of the south have thus been doing more work and accomplishing greater results during the last twelve months than ever before.

BUREAU OF FORESTRY

Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester, and His Work.

NOW CONTROLS 62,000,000 ACRES.

Forest Reserves Transferred by the President From the Interior to the Agricultural Department—"The Heavenly Twins."

Washington, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—President Roosevelt wanted the forest reserves of the country transferred from the interior department to the agricultural department, and it has been done. In this latter department there is a bureau of forestry presided over by a man in whom the president has unbounded confidence. Gifford Pinchot is chief forester of the department, and he has given much time and attention to the subject—in fact, it is a life work with him. Being a rich man, he does not work for the government because of the salary, but simply because he enjoys the work. There were many congressmen who did not like the proposed transfer, and for several years now they have stood in the way of the legislation, but at last they consented, and now the 62,000,000 acres of forest reserves are under the control of Pinchot. The advantage is that an officer who has no other important duties will have charge of this vast domain. Forest protection is said to be a "Roosevelt fad," but whatever it may be called, it is growing in favor.

To Protect the Seals.

Henry W. Elliott is a man who has given more attention to the fur seals than any other man in the country. As an agent of the government he has spent many seasons on the islands where the seals are bred, and he is well informed concerning their habits. His sympathy is with the seals, and every session of congress he appears in Washington and works industriously in an effort to secure legislation which will protect the seals or will at least prevent the slaughter that now occurs on the high seas. Like many other interesting and important subjects necessary for congress to consider, the seals are so far away that our statesmen cannot get interested in them, and so nothing is done. Elliott's latest proposition is to kill all the males except 1,000 and all the females except 10,000 which inhabit the Pribilof islands. This would put an end to the slaughtering by poachers of mother seals on the high seas while the young starve on the islands.

"The Heavenly Twins."

Day after day for more than a year there have appeared in the gallery of the senate two young ladies who watch eagerly for the appearance of Senator Beveridge of Indiana. They go into raptures as soon as he appears and follow him with shining eyes as he flits from place to place in the senate. No matinee hero is more adored than is the brilliant young Indiana senator by this pair of young women. Their appearance has been so frequent and the fact that they have no eyes for any person save Beveridge is so apparent that they have become marked by others in the senate and have been christened "the heavenly twins." Not long ago one of the habitues of the senate with an artistic temperament drew a picture of the "twins" as they gazed from the gallery at their favorite senator, and this was passed around and thoroughly enjoyed by those who are "in on the joke."

Reminds Him of Home.

Senator Nelson received a letter from a newspaper friend who is with the Japanese army in Manchuria which recalls some incidents of the senator's trip in Alaska and also reminds him of the climate in his home state. Here is a paragraph from the communication: "We have had some hardships to put up with, but none much more unpleasant than those I had the pleasure of undergoing with you in Alaska last summer, certainly none to compare with those you underwent on your memorable 'mush' south from Eagle or those that were forced on me at that equally memorable meeting of the Arctic brotherhood in Rampart. Certainly what few hardships we have had are but a small price to pay for the privilege of witnessing the two greatest battles since the Franco-Prussian war. The weather is beginning to get cold here. Today is a regular old fashioned Minnesota winter day—cold and clear and bright. At dawn this morning the thermometer showed 7 degrees below zero. It reminded me of home and made me a bit homesick."

Burrows Grew Impatient.

One of the last witnesses in the Smoot investigation was rather slow. He was given much to relating details of unimportant character. The committee and attorneys were weary and anxious to get through. "I went down to see a sick man," said the witness. "Never mind the sick man," said Mr. Worthington, one of Smoot's attorneys. Again the witness started, "I was going down to see a sick man—" "We don't care anything about the sick man," interjected Judge Tayler, an attorney against Smoot. "Tell your story, leaving out the details," instructed Worthington. "But this is important," said the witness. "This sick man—" "We don't care whether the sick man lived or died," thundered Chairman Burrows. "We want facts." There was a bit of a titter over Burrows' ejaculation, and he added: "That is, so far as this investigation is concerned." And we never did find out what happened to that sick man.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

A VANDERBILT INVENTION.

Locomotive Tender Which Railroad Experts View With Favor.

Young Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose locomotive firebox is now being adopted by many of the railroads of the country, has, according to the New York World, also invented and patented a new type of locomotive tender.

It looks entirely different from the ordinary locomotive tender. The water tank is not rectangular, but cylindrical. It is built of steel one-quarter of an inch thick and is eight feet in diameter and twenty-three feet long. It is supported on a narrow frame. Under the middle of the tank there is a plate steel saddle, which supports the rear end of the coal hopper, which composes the forward half of the tender.

The coal hopper is of the ordinary rectangular form, but has a sloping bottom so arranged as to drop fuel down to the foot plate. The wheels are of cast iron, with steel tires. The tender, light, weighs 47,000 pounds. When fully loaded the weight is 68 tons, or 136,000 pounds. The Vanderbilt tender will carry 14 tons of coal and 7,000 gallons of water.

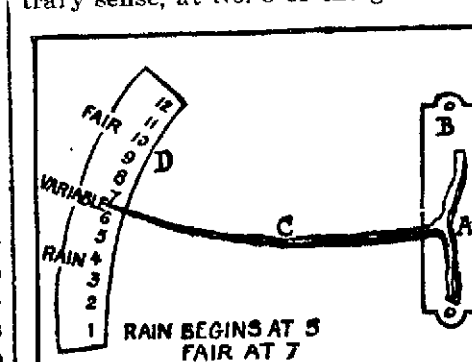
The railroad experts say the Vanderbilt tender of cylindrical form is the strongest that can be devised. Its transverse strength is so great that, although twenty-six feet long, it will carry its load of twenty-nine tons of water without any center support. Consequently the under frame can be made lighter. The net saving in weight is about seven and a half tons. Another advantage is the coal carried next to the engine.

TWIG BAROMETER.

A Novel Weather Prophet Which Any One Can Make.

The little instrument in this cut is the work of M. Lavier of Raon-Étape, France, and has been named by him the mountain barometer. The apparatus is composed of a fine branch of pine (A) fixed on a board (B) and a little branch (C). This branch curves more or less under the influence of the hygrometric variations of the air, describing the graduation traced at its extremity. A little curvilinear triangle (D) placed on the tablet which supports the arrangement prevents displacements which might cause the branch to deviate from its line of displacement or even break.

The apparatus should be placed in a room where the temperature is not subject to artificial variations of any extent. Fair weather should be commenced at No. 7 and rain, in a contrary sense, at No. 5 of the graduation.



PINE BRANCH FORETELLS THE WEATHER.

If it is seen that the data obtained from the apparatus do not agree with those of ordinary barometers it is merely necessary to curve or straighten the branch in such a way as to place it at the point indicated by the ordinary barometer.

In reality this barometer is a hygrometer, which is included in the number of those little instruments in which varied movements are obtained by means of dilation or contraction under the action of humidity and dryness. The instrument, however, is to be commended for the ease of its manufacture and for its decorative aspect.

Telegraphing in Japanese.

The Japanese, like the Chinese, have no alphabet in the ordinary sense, every word in their written language being represented by a separate character, says Cassier's Magazine. In telegraphing in these languages, therefore, about 10,000 words are selected, and figures ranging from 1 up to 9,999 are allotted to each word. Each word of a message to be transmitted by telegraph in these languages is then first given its proper number by the telegraph clerk by means of a dictionary which has been prepared under the authority of the government. These numbers are then transmitted by the Morse alphabet, and, when received, the message is translated back into the Chinese or Japanese characters by reference to a corresponding dictionary.

Stationary Bicycle Races.

Bicycle races without leaving the starting place, which are said to be the latest craze in places of amusement in Paris, are described in Popular Mechanics. The wheel is fixed in a frame fastened to the floor. When the rider begins to pedal a belt from the rear wheel drives a small electric generator. The current thus produced is conducted to a motor on wheels and carrying a flag. The track on which the motor travels is marked in distances, and each foot of track requires as much work by the rider as would have carried the bicycle one mile had it been free to run as under ordinary conditions of use.

Dynamo Run by a Windmill.

At Aikoo, in Denmark, a dynamo has been connected to a wind motor and 450 incandescent lamps run very effectively. Difficulties as to the steadiness of such power have been overcome by an ingenious American farmer in Kansas, who has installed a water motor or turbine, run from the tank of his large windmill and connected to a dynamo, thus obtaining lights for his residence and buildings. Wind motors and dynamos were carried on a recent Polar expedition for the same purpose.

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matter.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9 1905

It will certainly be a great pity if the \$75,000 appropriation for canal improvements is allowed to lapse into the state treasury because the contract for the improvements is not let before the legal time set. A Columbus dispatch says that members of the state board of public works "are somewhat fearful that they will be unable to award the contract before the time expires next Tuesday." Perhaps there is some good reason why the board failed to begin examining the bids earlier. If so a good many people will be glad to hear it.

MR. TAYLOR'S JUST CASE

The Hon. Davis H. Taylor, of Cambridge, in a letter to the Ohio State Journal, sets before the public his stand in a case which is about to come before the Cuyahoga county court, a matter of great interest to Ohio editors and Ohio newspaper readers generally. The Cambridge editor was fined \$50 for an alleged offense which consisted in the publication in his newspaper of an adverse comment upon Judge Mackey's decision in the more or less notable Barber case, in which so palpable an effort was made to railroad the defendant into the penitentiary without allowing him the opportunity of appeal that Governor Hildick felt it his duty to grant a reprieve. Mr. Taylor, it will be observed, did not publish, while the case was in process of adjudication, anything which might have been construed as an effort to influence the court. He waited until the decision was announced and then expressed the freedom of a man's right to say what he thought of it. For this he was found guilty of contempt of court. The State Journal says, referring to the case:

"Americans entertain a sincere and wholesome respect for their courts of law. Carping criticism of judges and unjust attacks upon them are almost unknown. The very fact that members of the judiciary are held in such high esteem is reflected, in many instances, in their increased desire to serve the people, who have confidence in them, faithfully and well. But to say that every judge on the bench is absolutely immune from newspaper criticism for any official act is to endorse a system of press censorship which has no place in the United States. Mr. Taylor has a just cause. We hope and believe he will win his fight."

CARRIER PIGEON CAUGHT.

One was Captured at the State Hospital Sunday.

Employees at the Massillon state hospital caught a carrier pigeon Sunday which had been seen about the institution for some time but which before that time had eluded its captors. It has a crippled wing. On an aluminum band about one leg is the inscription, "G. A. No. 14,993." The pigeon is being kept in the hope that the owner may be found.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ELIZABETH CORNELL.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cornell, aged 63 years, died at the Massillon state hospital Tuesday of a complication of diseases. She has been an inmate of the hospital for several months. Relatives of the deceased were in the city Wednesday and made arrangements to have the body sent to Sugar Creek, Tuscarawas county, for interment.

MAY LOSE \$75,000.

Unless Contract for Canal Improving is Let Soon.

Columbus, O., February 8.—Unless the State Board of Public Works awards the contract for the improvement of the northern division of the canal before next Tuesday, the appropriation of \$75,000 for this purpose will lapse into the State treasury. The board will meet here Saturday and remain constantly in session until all bids have been opened and passed upon. The members are somewhat fearful that they will be unable to award the contract within the legal time limit, but will make every effort to complete the examination of the bids before Tuesday morning.

THE SIGHTS OF SINGAPORE.

A City of Magnificent Distances.

LETTER FROM DR. A. P. L. PEASE

Many Nationalities in Evidence

—Intense Heat at Noon Hour

—Toward Evening Fine Vehicles Begin to Appear—Strange

Fruits of the Tropics.

Under date of December 20, Dr. A. P. Lee Pease, of this city, writes to the Pittsburg Dispatch from Singapore:

This city and island present a most attractive appearance from an approaching steamer, the fresh green of an exuberant tropical vegetation making an effective background as well as a frame for the picture. When we anchored a little way out to wait for a friendly tide to help us to the dock Malays came out in dugout canoes to dive into the depths for any such coins as we might toss overboard. Their crafts are very low in the gunwales and water enters them quite readily, to be kicked out again when abundant enough to be troublesome or to impede or jeopardize navigation.

This is done in a most adroit manner and does not interfere with the padding in the least. They transacted a good deal of business and did not scorn copper coins, as do the divers in many other places.

Before coming here we heard of a boy who was attacked by a shark when diving for coins and left one of his legs behind as a souvenir. Upon recovering from his injury he cheerfully returned to his old vocation and seemed as efficient as a broadwinner as he was before the thing occurred. We inquired the limbs of all these divers while looking for the one-legged one, but it was in vain, as he did not appear upon the scene.

Upon approaching the dock we passed close to a Malay village built upon piles driven down into the mud under the water, and there were hundreds of them. They are patched with palm leaves and are about five feet above the surface of the water. They are not neat or attractive looking and their ethnological possibilities must be fabulous.

From the docks to the European part of the city is a good three miles, and we came here in a funny little omnibus drawn by a funnier and smaller Malay pony not much larger than a Shetland. The proportion as to size would be about as an ordinary American horse in a large New York or London omnibus; but we got here all the same.

The jinriksha is very much in evidence here, and the motive power is always a Chinaman. Most of the vehicles are wide enough to accommodate two Malays or representatives of other small races, or about one American and a half. They are in two classes and blazonry effects and floral decorations are painted with liberal hands upon their backs and sides. The charges are not exorbitant, being 20 cents of our money per hour by day, and half that amount at night. Carriage hire is also quite reasonable.

There are many fine English turnouts here, and occasionally an automobile comes whizzing along. The Indian ox, decorated with a hump on the shoulder, more or less large, is a potent factor in the day's doings when any heavy pulling is to be done, and he works either singly or yoked with a mate. He is an untrained animal compared with the average American ox, but he gets along with very heavy loads for all that. Mules and donkeys seem to be unknown here; also camels. There are elephants on the mainland near here, domesticated and very efficient workers.

A short journey from here by rail takes one to Johore, ruled by a sultan and said to have its own system of coinage and postage. The sultan is absent at this time, a fact much regretted by a young German who is with us. He called upon the German consul here and was told that if the sultan were at home now he could easily obtain for him an invitation to a tiger hunt. He added that hunting of that kind near Johore is very fine indeed. The books state that occasionally a tiger swims over to this island from the mainland, but its visit is apt to be characterized by its brevity.

Singapore, like Washington, is a city of magnificent distances. The popular ride or drive is out to the botanical gardens, a good three miles at the very least, but the drive is a most beautiful one, over a sort of boulevard all the way. Carriages which are hired and jinrikshas are not allowed to enter the grounds, but stop respectively at the entrance. There the typical vegetation of the tropics is seen in all its lavish splendor. We have been there

twice and will go again after our return from Java. All the trees and plants are given their botanical and current names as well as their geographical derivations. We saw there some of our commonest garden flowers cultivated with the greatest care and supplied with a Latin name.

It has a conservatory in which many wonderful orchids are a great attraction. There is a zoological department, still in its swaddling clothes, to judge from its extent. In it are many specimens of the fauna of the Malay states and adjoining countries.

An orang-outang from the neighboring island of Borneo is there and is a great social proclivity, inasmuch as he does not object to shaking hands with visitors and makes no attempt at biting the hands of his acquaintances. We asked the attendant to make him stand up in order that we might judge better as to his proportions. The order was misunderstood, the door unlocked and opened and the animal walked out a free man, for the time being, at least, and to our great surprise and no small embarrassment. This morning when making an early visit we found him outside taking his ease upon the grass, and he shook hands with us with a very good nature but with an expression of countenance which indicated that he was a little bored.

Being less than one degree above the equator we find it sufficiently warm here, and most especially in the middle of the day, at which time those who are not obliged to be out or to transact business take a siesta of two or three hours. Towards evening the fine vehicles begin to appear, and there is a stream of them going and returning from botanical garden way, that being the popular drive, and jinrikshas and other hired vehicles are seen in great numbers also, recalling the evening drives at Manila.

An observer does not ramble about Singapore very long before he is impressed with the fact that this supposed-to-be Malay city is really a Chinese one, with much in it to remind him of Hongkong and Canton, even to seeing rats for sale, fresa and dried. And here, as in many other places, he is impressed with the fact that the Chinese hold the high and responsible offices in affairs mercantile, financial and commercial. They swarm in the banks, where they are the receiving and disbursing agents as well as pretty much everything else. Having occasion to go to a prominent banking house to-day, I had ample time to go over the personnel of its office and found the Mongolians were more numerous than all other nationalities together. The banking methods (or system) here are leisurely, to say the least, and it takes an hour to obtain money with a letter of credit. You are told to go upstairs, where a polite gentleman asks you to be seated in a chair at his desk right in among the working force, when he calls two or three clerks, tells each something and then apparently forgets all about you.

But in half or three-quarters of an hour you discover you are not forgotten, to your great relief, and after much more time you are requested to sign the duplicate drafts, after which you are taken downstairs, where you stand at a counter about twenty minutes more watching a Chinaman deftly handling large quantities of currency until your business comes to the front again and you actually receive your money. The American consul general at Hongkong facetiously told me that when he wants to get funds for a certain time he always makes his application the day before.

There are several markets here and they bear a striking resemblance to those of Manila in their vegetables, fruits, fish and meats. There are two fruits here which make their habitat famous. One is the mangosteen, with a spherical body, thick, tough and dark, purple rind, and delicate, white interior, which causes the fortunate consumer to regret that there is a limitation to his storage capacity down in the hold. It is sweet, with a refreshing suggestion of acid, and his gustatory nerves will keep on looking for more long after they have become only a memory.

There is another fruit, one of a paradoxical nature, the outside of which smells like a defunct crow, while the inside is as "nectar fit for the gods." But it ripens only in the summer months of June, July and August, which are far away, and we will not see or taste or smell them this time, at least.

Another fine fruit is the same as grows in the Philippines, with the shape of a well proportioned average potato, the skin of a rusty coat apple and a substance to cause one to aspire to greater girth about his equator with the implied greater potentiality in the line of storage. The taste is that of maple sugar and honey combined, and one is apt to lose account of time and number when eating them.

The street scenes of Singapore recall those of Cairo, with its "madding crowd." The wide veranda of our hotel here, like that of the world-famed Shepherd's hotel at Cairo, is close to the street and from it one can be well entertained in watching the passersby. Beggars are not lacking by any manner of means. One healthy young fellow holds in a conspicuous position one of his hands, which is apparently badly

drawn out of shape, while with the other he manipulates his stomach in a manner to indicate that there is a dreadful void there if not an aching one.

After making a thorough canvass he went across the street in the shade and his pseudo-crippled hand instantly became as well formed as its mate. He is a most clever rogue. A young Malay woman with a naked infant astride her hip plies her trade quite strenuously and with a moderate degree of success. A magician comes along who causes a mango tree to grow from an empty flower pot and who pulls enough miscellaneous articles from his mouth to cover a bargain counter in a department store.

We have seen a Roman church here, a Presbyterian and a Hindoo temple. The Christian, the man who swears by the beard of the Prophet, the Buddhist and the follower of the doctrines of Confucius are all here and our cousins from over the sea rule them all.

DEATH OF MRS. FERRIS HORST.

It Occurred at Mt. Airy Hospital Monday.

RESIDENT OF NEAR STANWOOD.

Funeral Will be Held Wednesday Morning at 10 O'clock from the Late Home—Death of Miss Wanda Hay, Daughter of Austin A. Hay, at Beach City—A Hospital Death.

Mrs. Ferris Horst, aged 28 years, wife of Ferris Horst, living one mile north of Stanwood, died at Mt. Airy hospital at 4 o'clock Monday morning from heart failure following an operation, which was performed last Thursday. Mrs. Horst rallied from the effects of the operation and seemed to gain strength until Sunday night, when she sank rapidly. Hopes for her recovery were entertained until Sunday afternoon. The deceased was born near Orrville and was married to Mr. Horst, who survives, five years ago. She was ill but a short time before being taken to Mt. Airy hospital. The funeral will be held from the late residence Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment will be made at the old Mennonite church cemetery, two miles north of the state road.

MISS WANDA HAY.

Beach City, Feb. 7.—Miss Wanda Hay, aged 19 years, daughter of County Commissioner and Mrs. Austin Hay, died at her home in Bank street, Beach City, at 10 o'clock Monday evening. Miss Hay had been a sufferer for eight years with inflammatory rheumatism. Recently it affected her stomach and heart. She was born in Beach City and had lived here all her life. She is survived by her parents, one sister, Miss Anna Hay, and one brother, Postmaster James F. Hay, of Beach City.

JOHN H. OLDFIELD.

John H. Oldfield, aged 29 years, died at the Massillon state hospital of convulsions Monday. The deceased was transferred from Toledo last fall and had been an inmate of the Toledo institution for several months. The body was taken to Elyria by relatives Tuesday afternoon where interment will be made.

COSTLY SLOT MACHINES.

Saloonkeepers Heavily Fined for Using Them.

Canton, Feb. 7.—Monday was criminal day in common pleas court, a number of those who were indicted at the last meeting of the grand jury for violations of the liquor laws, coming into court and pleading guilty.

John F. Weiss, who conducts the Ideal saloon in West Tuscarawas street, pleaded guilty to allowing gambling in his place and was fined \$50 and costs. The gambling was a slot machine which had been discovered there by the Anti-Saloon detectives.

Charles Davis, of North Industry, also pleaded guilty to having a slot machine in his place and drew a similar fine of \$50 and costs. Fred Brechbuehler, of the same village, received the same dose for a similar offense.

William T. Schutz and Thomas Maloney each drew a fine of \$50 and costs. They operate in the west end of Canton near the Valley track.

Lee Graham and John L. Slater, both Canton saloonkeepers, were fined \$25 and costs by Judge Ambler for selling on Sunday. All the victims were given to understand that if they came up for a second offense they would get much more severe sentences.

John and Michael Bast will fight their cases, alleging that they are not guilty under the law. They have retained counsel. William Kaufman also pleaded not guilty and will make a fight.

FIRE IN CANTON DESTROYS SHOP

Foundry of Malleable Company Burned.

THE LOSS IS THIRTY THOUSAND.

Poor Water Pressure Allowed

Fire to Gain Headway, and Firemen Could Only Prevent

the Flames Spreading to Adjoining Buildings—Forty Men

Out of Work.

Canton, Feb. 7.—One of the foundries at the plant of the Canton Malleable Iron Company was totally destroyed by fire shortly before 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, entailing a heavy loss to the company and throwing about forty men out of employment temporarily. At 4:30 the watchman at the plant called the firemen from the central station to the establishment, but it was fully fifteen minutes before they arrived. By that time the structure was in a blaze and a portion of it had already fallen.

Chief Mesnar instructed Engineer Reno to send a message to the pumping station of the water department to increase the pressure and by the time the hose was unreeled and the nozzles attached the pressure was sufficient to be of service. The building was already doomed and the firemen directed their efforts toward saving the main structure, immediately west of the burning building.

The foundry was a large frame shop, covered with sheet iron, and was filled with valuable patterns, flasks, finished and unfinished work. Nothing of value was saved. Located close to the foundry were the oil sheds and the firemen kept the streams playing there to prevent them from igniting.

Burt A. Miller, secretary and treasurer of the company, was called to the fire. He said that the foundry destroyed was a building 75x225 feet, constructed of heavy sheet iron. When the fire was first discovered the men engaged at the plant tried to subdue the flames with the fire fighting apparatus kept there, but the water pressure was inadequate. Mr. Miller said: "We were very busy. At the present time about forty men were employed in the section of the foundry destroyed. They will be out of employment for a short time only, as we will immediately make arrangements to have them put to work in the main part of the building. That, however, will necessitate night work. I have no idea how the fire originated. The city firemen did excellent work, and through their efforts the main part of our establishment was saved. I am unprepared to give the company's loss more accurately than to place it between \$25,000 and \$30,000."

WILL SEEK HER SHARE.

Mrs. Watkin Williams Expects Share of \$300,000 Fortune.

Mrs. Watkin Williams, who received word some days ago to the effect that she had fallen heir to a liberal portion of a \$62,000 pound fortune left by her full cousin, William Williams, who died last April, has opened communication with her relatives in England and as soon as definite word is received concerning the provisions of the will she will employ an attorney and prosecute her claims.

Mrs. Williams is the wife of Watkin Williams, living at 150 Coal avenue. They keep a boarding house and are well known and respected in their neighborhood. Mrs. Williams has lived in America for twelve years, having left her home at Middlesborough in 1893. William Williams, the deceased relative, was an orphan, and Mrs. Williams is of the belief that she is one of the nearest relatives living. Mrs. Williams has two sisters and a brother living in England, and it is to these relatives that she has written for information concerning the estate, which will amount to more than \$300,000 in American money.

WALTERS—HOUCK.

Marriage at St. Mary's Church Tuesday Morning.

Miss Angelina Clara Walters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Walters of West Main street, and John Houck, of Barborton, were married at St. Mary's church by the Rev. H. V. Kaempker at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. Nuptial mass was celebrated. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Houck. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed. Mr. Houck is a machinist in Barborton and Mr. and Mrs. Houck will go to housekeeping in that place at once.

THE STRIKE BROKEN.

Amalgamated Men Will Resume Work at Youngstown.

Youngstown, O., Feb. 7.—It is expected that today, owing to the fact of the various Amalgamated lodges refusing to accept the terms of the American Steel Hoop Company to return to work, will see a large number of the men go back individually. This is said to be the sentiment among the men and that there is nothing now which can restrain some of them from returning to work. On every hand the men admit that the strike is lost, although the officers maintain that it is not.

FRED FISHER SERIOUSLY HURT

Right Collar Bone Broken in an Accident.

ACCIDENT ON B. & O. TUESDAY.

Mr. Fisher was in the Act of Making a Coupling When He Slipped and Fell Under a Car—His Body was Bruised in Several Places—He Lives in North Mill Street.

Fred Fisher, a B. & O. brakemen in the local yards, slipped on a rail and fell under a car, receiving serious injuries about the shoulders, at 5:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, near bridge 80 north of the city. The right collar bone was broken and the body bruised in many places. He was taken to his home in North Mill street and Dr. N. W. Culbertson, the company's local surgeon, called.

Mr. Fisher was coupling cars when he slipped and fell between the rails. He instantly straightened out but was struck by a part of the truck and brake beam and brake mechanism. The wonder is that he was not killed outright. Conductor Griffin had charge of the train and the crew saw the accident and immediately gave assistance. Mr. Fisher's face and upper part of the body were terribly bruised. The examination by Dr. Culbertson did not reveal any broken ribs. Mr. Fisher was conscious and was able to tell of the accident. He is a single man, 25 years old, and lives at the family home about one half mile north of Cherry street, in Mill street. He has been in the employ of the B. & O. for a considerable time and this is his first serious accident.

Because of the swollen condition of the bruised parts it was difficult to tell whether or not there were any internal injuries, but no serious internal injury has yet revealed itself. The accident was not due to any fault of the train crew as far as can be learned, but was one of those accidents common in railroad life in winter, when ice and snow cover the rails and all work is more or less difficult. Mr. Fisher was resting comfortably Tuesday afternoon and no serious results are expected, although it will be several weeks before he will be able to leave the house.

CHILD LABOR LAWS.

Factory Inspector is Making a Careful Investigation.

Columbus, Feb. 8.—State Shop and Factory Inspector J. H. Morgan has begun a careful examination of the shops and factories of the state to ascertain how well the laws against the employment of child labor are being obeyed. Not satisfied with the old method of slow inspection by the district deputies, each working in his own territory, he has massed his deputies in squads and has commenced rapid and thorough work.

Monday morning a force of eight deputies began such a raid upon the factories of Toledo, and a second one of about the same strength began an examination of the shops of the smaller cities of eastern Ohio, commencing with Newark. They will continue in that section flying from one place to another as suits the chief inspector, until the field has been covered.

"I intend to see for a certainty how well these laws, intended to protect children from labor in shops in the tender years, and consequently how well the compulsory education laws, for they are closely related, are being observed in all parts of the state," said Mr. Morgan, "and have adopted this method of work with massed forces of the deputies to make the work sure and rapid. The enterprise will take some weeks and the force will be shifted around as seems most convenient and expedient."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE
Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's
signature is on each box. 25c.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Boru, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Baldauf, a son.

Mrs. Nicholas Miller, of Youngstown, is visiting at the home of Fred Miller in East South street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Chapman and son, of Chicago, are guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Taggart, in Prospect street.

James R. Dunn, of St. Louis, Mo., arrived in the city Tuesday evening and is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Focke at their residence in East Oak street.

The legal representatives of Mrs. Harriet Tanner, who was killed at Huron last summer, have settled with the W. & L. E. Railroad Company for \$2,500.—Norwalk Reflector.

Mr. and Mrs. John Selway of St. Clairsville, O., visited Mrs. Selway's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David George, Saturday and Sunday. Mr. George has been ill for several days.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, mother of Mayor Bell, living in South Erie street, slipped and fell near her home, Tuesday afternoon, badly bruising her hand and hip. No serious results are anticipated.

Oscar N. Howe, of Akron, who shot his wife Tuesday morning while at the breakfast table, and then fired a bullet into his own head, died a few hours later in the hospital. Mrs. Howe will recover.

The Doylstown Banking company of Doylstown, consisting of A. J. Solomon, J. V. Hartzel, Joseph Wein, Robert Barnett, J. W. Zimmerman and M. S. Fleck, was incorporated in Columbus Monday.

Henry Holzbach has moved his barber shop from No. 78 to No. 57 West Main street, in order that the building at the former place may be moved away and a new building erected. The new structure will be built of concrete blocks.

Parks Foster, president of the Lorain Banking Company, of Elyria, O., and a capitalist widely known throughout northern Ohio, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Tuesday, where he was visiting his daughter. Mr. Foster was 75 years old.

Twenty-one friends of Miss Hazel Niedlinger surprised her at her Wellman street residence, Monday evening, to remind her of her fifteenth birthday anniversary. The young people played games and enjoyed the delicious refreshments served.

After deliberating the case for five hours, the jury in the criminal court at Akron on Tuesday, found Jacob Goodman, a Canton merchant, guilty of the charge of having obtained a bill of goods from Ike Reeder, a wholesale grocer of Akron, under false pretenses.

The funeral of the late Charles Pulkowski will be held from the late residence on Youngstown Hill, Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, and from St. Paul's church at 1:30, the Rev. L. H. Burry officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

Jesse Wallace, of Alliance, arrested some time ago by Deputy Game Warden Dangelesen and charged with shooting rabbits out of season, pleaded guilty in Justice W. S. Spidle's court Monday and was fined \$25 and costs. The offense was committed near Alliance.

The choir boys of St. Timothy's church and their girl friends, were entertained Tuesday evening at the home of Earl Miller in East Tremont street. The affair was planned as a surprise to the young host. An old fashioned taffy pull was the amusement of the evening.

Henry Weible has disposed of his moving van and equipment to the firm of Bast, Tish & Blacher, who will conduct the business hereafter. Two moving vans, four horses, one safe moving truck and other paraphernalia were sold by Mr. Weible, who will confine his attention to the contracting business in the future.

A sleighing party consisting of Mrs. Fred Adorf and family, Mrs. George Miller and family, and Charles Stephens and family drove to the country home of Mrs. Christian Weller, near Pigeon Run, Tuesday night, to attend a party given in honor of Peter Weller and Roy Zimmer, of Ft. Collins, Col., who are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

It is said that Wilson Druckenbrod will plead guilty to manslaughter, when arraigned before the court on the charge of killing his wife near New Berlin some time ago. He was indicted by the grand jury on that charge, the members of the jury not thinking that the evidence was strong enough to warrant an indictment for murder in the first degree. He will possibly be brought into court tomorrow. Attorney C. C. Bow is his counsel.—Canton Morning News.

Parties from near West Lebanon occupying a single sleigh had a runaway in West Main street Tuesday evening in which the sleigh was damaged to such an extent that they were compelled to go to a livery barn and obtain another sleigh. A rumor was current that a horse belonging to William Bantz had run away but this proved to be untrue. The parties had simply gone to the Bantz barn to obtain a sleigh after the accident. They then continued on their way home. The names of the occupants could not be learned.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES PULKOWSKI.

Charles Pulkowski, aged 31 years, a son of Mr. and Mrs. August Pulkowski, died at the family home in Youngstown Hill Monday morning at 10:15 o'clock, of tuberculosis. The deceased was a single man and had been employed in the Youngstown Hill stone-quarry for several years. Mrs. George Pfing, of Massillon, and Mrs. John Ickes, of the Youngstown Hill road, are sisters. No funeral arrangements have been made.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Bast Brothers, Saloonists, are on Trial,

TESTIMONY IS CONFLICTING.

State's Witnesses Were in the Employ of the Anti-Saloon League — County Commissioners of Two Counties Meet at Alliance Tuesday.

Canton, Feb. 8.—The trial of John Bast and Michael Bast, indicted on the charge of keeping their saloon open on Sunday, December 25, 1904, Christmas day, was begun before Judge Ambler and a jury in common pleas court, room No. 2, Wednesday morning. J. Bast & Brother conduct a saloon and restaurant at 333 North Market street, in the East block. Owing to the importance of the case and the prominence of the parties concerned the court room was crowded with spectators during the forenoon session. Prosecutor Day submitted but two witnesses for the state. They were J. L. Grounds and C. A. Kistler. Grounds testified that he was employed by William V. Marsh, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League with offices in the Eagle block, at \$2 a day and expenses to look into the Sunday violations. He said that he had secured the services of C. A. Kistler to assist him, and Mr. Kistler was also paid by the Anti-Saloon League.

Both Grounds and Kistler testified that they had entered the saloon and restaurant of J. Bast & Brother about 11:40 o'clock on Saturday evening and that they remained there until about 12:30 o'clock Sunday morning. They testified that after midnight Grounds bought several glasses of beer and a half pint bottle of Paul Jones whisky. Prosecutor Day asked both witnesses to identify a bottle which he handed them, which they did. With the explanation of these witnesses the state rested its case.

The witnesses for the defense were then called and their examination begun about 11 o'clock. Both Michael Bast and John Bast testified that they always closed their saloon and restaurant at 12 o'clock on Saturday night and got their patrons out as quickly as possible. John Bast testified that he had been in business about thirty years but had never before been charged with violating the Sunday closing laws. Henry Stock, a bartender, also testified that the patrons had been ordered out at midnight on the Saturday night in question. None of these witnesses had seen the men representing the Anti-Saloon League in the place on the Saturday night before Christmas, they said. The indications are that the case will go to the jury this afternoon.

County Auditor Oberlin and the board of county commissioners were in Alliance Tuesday attending the joint meeting of the boards of commissioners of Stark and Columbiana counties for the semi-annual settlement of the Fairmount children's home. The expenditures at the home for the half year amounted to \$15,807.86, which includes the building of a new barn to replace the one destroyed by fire. Stark county's share of this expense amounts to \$10,578.20 and Columbiana county's share to \$7,729.48.

Game Warden Andrew Dangelesen, who is charged with contempt of court in refusing to obey a subpoena in the case of Millicent Rowson against Clara Dissinger, was in the court room Wednesday morning. Mr. Dangelesen has until Friday in which to file his answer to the charges. When asked as to his defense Mr. Dangelesen declined to make any statement. He said, however, that he had not as yet retained counsel.

Hundreds of thousands of people use Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea as a family tonic. If taken this month it will keep the family well all summer. If it fails get your money back. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzy.

FOR SALE—Sippo station property. Good six-room house, summer house, well and cistern. Good fruit. Phone 4496. W. J. Myers, Sippo, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Five year old gelding, sound, weighing 1,400 lbs. Broke to all harness. Phone 4—496. W. J. Myers, Sippo, Ohio.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades and Labor Assembly will give a dance in Trades and Labor Assembly hall Friday, February 10. Schworm's orchestra will furnish music.

RED AND BLUE
BUTTON CONTEST

Big Gains in Attendance at Newman Sunday School.

THE REDS ARE NOW AHEAD.

The Contest is Going to End With a Social at Which the Winning Side Will Enjoy Ice Cream and Cake While the Losers Must be Content With Crackers and Cheese—News from Nearby Towns.

Newman, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Richard Davis and Mrs. William Findley spent last Wednesday with their sister, Mrs. C. H. Roderick, in Duncan street, Massillon.

The Rev. O. E. Hall, of Massillon, conducted communion services last Sunday in the Newman church.

Mrs. Jeannette Street and son Willie spent last Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. George Merriman, at Manchester. Miss Wornberger, of Indiana, is the guest of the J. W. Myers family this week.

John Evans has so far received no tidings of his missing brother, David Evans, as advertised in The Independent.

William Linn and son, of Mansfield, visited his sister, Mrs. Barbara Dehoff, part of last week.

Mrs. Thomas Price and Mrs. James Price and children returned to their Newman homes last Friday after an absence of three months in England. They report a pleasant time and a smooth voyage going and coming across the ocean.

Mr. and Mrs. William Findley spent last Thursday with the Thomas H. Currie family at Canton, where Mrs. Currie is suffering from an attack of inflammation.

Our Sunday school had the largest attendance last Sunday morning in the entire history of the school, one hundred and twenty-six being present, being the direct result of the red and blue button contest which was inaugurated the previous Sunday. The conditions of the contest are that after the month of February the school will give a social at which the winning side will enjoy ice cream and cake while the losing side will have to be content with crackers and cheese. The first Sunday gave the blues a decided start and unless the unexpected happens we feel that the crackers and cheese will be our finish. Forty-six new scholars were added to the membership, of which thirty-three were for the blues and thirteen for the reds, but the reds promise big returns next Sunday morning.

Work at our coal mines is somewhat improved the past week, the cold snap and the twenty-five cents per ton reduction by the operators has had the desired effect.

CANAL FULTON.

Canal Fulton, Feb. 8.—The Lawrence township Sunday school convention will be held at the Presbyterian church here Sunday afternoon and evening, February 12. Following is the programme:

AFTERNOON SESSION.
2:30. Prater Service, conducted by Rev. E. G. Klotz.
2:45. Paper—"The Secret of Power," A. L. Williams.
3:00. Paper—"Some of the Sunday School Needs," Walter Anderson.
3:10. Questions—Mrs. Nellie Lawrence.
3:25. Paper—"Our Daily Bread," Mrs. C. W. Breese.
3:40. A Round Table, Conducted by Rev. Joseph Clark, D. D., General Secretary of the State Sunday School Association.
Miscellaneous Business.
Adjournment.

EVANGELIST SESSION.
7:00. Prater Service, conducted by Rev. J. W. Myers.
This service will consist of special music and will continue for one-half hour, under direction of D. E. Jones.
7:30. Rev. Joseph Clark, D. D., General Secretary, will deliver his great lecture on "Soul Winning."
Miscellaneous Business.
Reports of Committees.
Collection.
Adjournment.

The presence of Dr. Clark on this occasion will give inspiration to the convention. Every Sunday school worker in the township should make it a point to be present. Shipboard on the 11th day is the high water mark of Sunday school enthusiasm in Lawrence township.

Officers:—Frank Klotz, president; A. L. Williams, vice president; John H. Focht, secretary; J. W. Harmon, treasurer.

NAVARRE.
Navarre, Feb. 7.—The funeral of the late Almond Rickard took place from the U. B. church at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. J. M. Paulson officiating. The pall bearers were Henry Baltzer, David Ricksecker, Robert Stutz, Andrew Stahl, Amos Kalp and Elias Shetler.

BENTLEY.

Bentley, Feb. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Graber, of Dalton, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Levers.

Miss Nellie Snively entertained friends with lunch and music Tuesday evening.

Frank Heims, of Massillon, spent Sunday evening at C. D. Oberlin's residence.

The Misses Jennie Cully, Nellie Snively and Dora Smith, and C. D. Oberlin, A. C. Oberlin and J. S. Erb, went to Canton Monday evening to hear the Paderewski concert.

Mrs. Eberly is visiting Miss Jennie Cully.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Oberlin, Mr. and Mrs. Denmore Rose, Mr. and Mrs. William Myers, Miss Jennie Cully and Miss Bessie Heines spent last Thursday evening at G. R. Snively's. Flinch and music furnished the amusement, after which refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herbst spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Erb. John S. Rudy is confined to the house with an attack of rheumatism.

A number of our young people expect to attend the teachers' institute at Stanwood Friday evening.

Mrs. G. R. Snively spent Tuesday with Mrs. William Moffit, who is ill with pneumonia.

GENOA.

Genoa, Feb. 9.—The roads are in fine condition for sleighing.

Mrs. William Baker, who has been seriously ill, is improving at this writing.

Mrs. John Gephart and Miss Christina Marchand visited Miss Mary Indorf Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Whitmer will go to housekeeping in the near future near Bolivar.

Fred Marchand has hired a farm hand for this coming summer.

Peter Gephart, of Coshocton county, visited Mr. and Mrs. John Gephart last Sunday.

Literary will be held at Genoa Thursday evening.

Peter Strape and daughter, Miss Dora Strape, and Ira Muskoff took in Massillon Monday.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, Feb. 9.—Ice for next summer's use is being harvested.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Maloune are making their home with Harry's parents since the burning of their house.

The U. B. revival services are still in progress.

The Misses Ella and Jennie Sheline returned home Saturday, the former from Cleveland and the latter from Zanesville.

John Gochler talks of selling his property here and going to Kansas.

W. J. Putnam has sold his farm south of Wilmor.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Kingel, of Elton, visited west of town Tuesday.

F. C. Nydegger will play with the Canton base ball team the coming summer.

STANWOOD.

Stanwood, Feb. 9.—The Tuscarawas township teachers' institute will be held at this place on Friday afternoon and evening, February 10.

The Rev. W. S. Adams will conduct communion services at this place on Sunday, February 19, at 2:30 o'clock.

O. E. Oberlin has sold his property at this place to the Shilling Brothers. Consideration \$5,000.

Martin Woods had an attack of grip last week.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, Feb. 9.—The saloon at the east end of town, owned by Harwick, has been sold to a party from Pigeon Run.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Elvero McFarren, a son.

C. E. McFarren purchased a team of colts at Massillon last week.

The Blackston and Rose families are attending the funeral of Alvin Rickard at Navarre today.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Saves Health

The use of Royal Baking Powder is essential to the healthfulness of the family food.

Yeast ferments the food.

Alum baking powders are injurious.

Royal Baking Powder saves health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MIDSHIPMEN TO
GO TO CHINA.

Edgar G. Oberlin, of This City, Assigned.

IS HOME AWAITING ORDERS.

Naval Authorities Have Selected Sixteen Annapolis Graduates of the Class of 1905 for Service in Cruising Squadron in China.

Midshipman Edgar G. Oberlin, son of County Treasurer and Mrs. M. W. Oberlin, of this city, recently graduated from the United States naval academy at Annapolis, Md., is at home on a short furlough, awaiting orders to report for duty. Mr. Oberlin graduated with a class of one hundred and eight other students. He has been chosen, with fifteen of his classmates, for duty in China, and the orders now being prepared will decide to what ship he will be assigned.

On his way to Massillon Mr. Oberlin stopped at Washington, where he learned that he would be attached to the cruiser squadron, which is a part of the Asiatic squadron commanded by Admiral Folger, formerly of Massillon, now doing duty in the far East. The recently launched battleship Ohio, which has made several trial trips and is now being equipped for a trip from San Francisco to China, will in all probability be the boat on which the Massillon midshipman will be transferred to foreign waters, although there is a possibility that the entire assignment of sixteen graduates may go by transport.

They will report to the commanding officer of the cruiser squadron and receive their assignments at once. Within a year each of the sixteen graduates will have won his ensign commission, the first important position of command to which the naval graduates aspire. The present rule concerning this promotion makes it necessary for graduates to serve a period of two

years before receiving their papers. There is now pending before congress, however, a proposition to make the appointments immediately upon graduation, or within a short time.

Mr. Oberlin will remain at his home in East Oak street for a week at least. He expects to receive orders to report within ten days. In the meantime he is being congratulated upon his record made at school, and his graduation with honors. During his senior or last year he was selected as business manager of the "Navy Rag," the academy souvenir annual, and the handsome leather bound volume with its valuable pictures, histories, and other interesting data, is a credit to his managerial ability.

Just at present Mr. Oberlin is slightly indisposed as a result of a sprain received while participating in a jiu-jitsu contest with the Japanese instructor at the naval academy.

ROOSEVELT IS ELECTED.

Vote Canvassed by Senate and House in Joint Session.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The Senate and House, in joint session, this afternoon, canvassed the vote for president and vice president. The announcement of the first vote for each candidate was applauded. When Missouri was announced the Republicans applauded vigorously.

At the conclusion of the count the tally reported that Roosevelt and Fairbanks received 236 votes; Parker and Davis 140. President Proteus Frye declared that Roosevelt was elected president and Fairbanks vice president. The joint convention then dissolved.

HARMON FOUND GUILTY.

His Attorney Will File Motion for New Trial.

Canton, Feb. 8.—Jessie Harmon, of Massillon, was found guilty of grand larceny by the jury which tried his case in common pleas court late Tuesday afternoon. The case occupied the entire day Tuesday in trial and was closely contested. Harmon was charged with being implicated with Rose Jones in robbing Joseph G. Hart, a Massillon, of \$20 and some valuable papers. Jones had previously pleaded guilty and received a sentence to the reformatory. Attorney C. C. Bow, who defended Harmon, gave notice of his intention to file a motion for a new trial. Harmon claims that he was not a party to the theft.

The Year's
Greatest
Sale of
Linen, etc.



Don't Miss
Seeing the
Extensive
Displays.

Great Annual Linen Sale

THIS Annual Sale of Linens has been growing in importance every year until it has come to be looked forward to by Massillon people as the most profitable time of all the year to lay in their supplies

Last year the greatest Linen selling ever seen in Massillon was done in the morning of the opening day, yet it is our purpose to outdo even last year's great record in this present sale. The Brand New Linens seem more beautiful than ever and there are more of them, while the sale prices are unusually attractive.

We bought all the Linens offered in this sale at much lower prices than they could be purchased for today, and our customers get the benefit.

Besides all the Fresh New Linens which will be on display, there will be some of the greatest bargain values in Towels, Bed Spreads and Sheets and Pillow Cases which have ever been offered at The Beehive.

Table Damasks by the Yard.

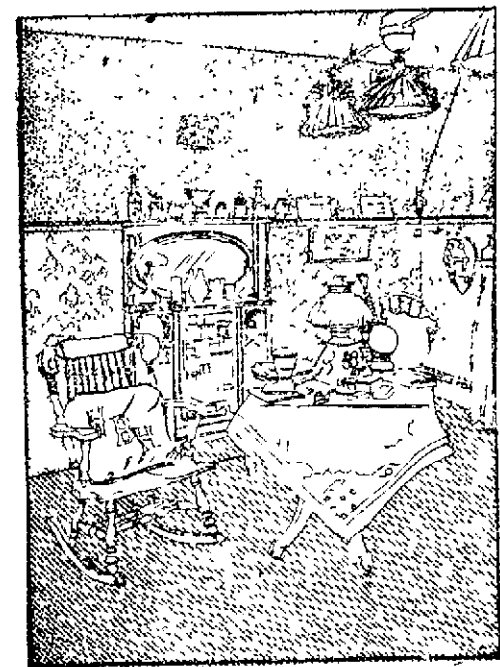
54-inch Cream Table Damask, heavy cloth, good patterns	19c	center with scroll and polka spots—large range of patterns to select from; Napkins to match	\$1 00
58-inch Full Bleached Damask, regular quality, all new designs, special for this sale at	25c	68-inch Full Bleached Irish Linen, double Satin Damask, double border effect; Napkins to match, sale price.	75c
56-inch Cream All Linen Damask, extra heavy, new patterns	35c	70-inch Wide German Linen Silver Bleached—Feur-de-Lis and Chrysanthemum effects.	\$1 25
60-inch Pure Linen Silver Bleached Damask, easily worth 60c yd., special purchase for this sale	47c	72-inch German Linen, Silver Bleached, fine quality, comes with plain center, scroll and polka dots with double border effects; Napkins to match.	\$1 39
64-inch Mercerized Damask, looks better than linen, handsome patterns,	65c and 50c		

HOME DEN FOR ALL

COZY NOOKS AND RETREATS IN WHICH TO FOLLOW FAVORITE PURSUITS.

Beloved of the Literary Member of the Family, the Handicraftsman and the Artist—Occasional corner for Sewing, Tete-a-tetes and Naps.

Some place other than the formal parlor or ordinary sitting room is found in many homes for a cozy retreat. It is tucked away on the top floor there is more chance of its being fitted up in a conventional and with originality. It may belong to the literary member of the family or it may be the workshop of some zealous handicraftsman or per-



AN INTERESTING END OF A ROOM.

haps basket making or pyrography has cast its spell so deeply that the room must be devoted to one of these pursuits. A den under these conditions achieves a much more interesting expression than when it is used merely to sit in. But to whatever purpose the den is put there are always numerous questions to be settled on its behalf. What shall be done with its walls? What shall be laid over the floor? What kind of furniture should be adopted?

Few homemakers realize the power that the wall covering exerts over the rest of the furniture. If this were clearly understood there would be more money spent upon the wall coverings and less in proportion upon the furniture and carpets, for the wall is the chief harmonizing factor in every apartment. The old phrase, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," is never more true than when applied to house furnishing and especially the department of wall coverings. To know that a red paper looks well in one room in a certain house is too often to discover that the same paper looks very badly when introduced in another room in a different house. Many points must be thought over and many considerations be studied before the correct decision can be made about a wall hanging.

Color effect from the walls of the den can be best secured with a plain paper or a pattern that is printed in two shades of one color. Red in its brightest tone is so popular at the present time that its other and more beautiful shades, orange, russet, brick and mahogany, are quite forgotten.

Yellow woodwork is one of the conspicuous failings in cheaply built houses. This is found in cypress, pine and sycamore when it is finished in the natural color with cellulose or oil. It is a sorry mistake to disregard this wood work in selecting the wall paper. In red none but a very dull shade agrees with it artistically. Green is the safest choice, although buff and yellow or a good tapestry can be used creditably.

The den can fortunately utilize many articles that do not withstand the criticism of the other rooms in the house. In one home an old green carpet was sent away to be cut into strips and be woven into rug shape. In its new state the rug made a mossy looking covering for the den, both soft and serviceable.

A comfortable divan should be procured for the den, and one of the box lounge variety can be filled with blankets and pillows, ready at an instant's notice to make up into an extra bed. Outside of the den there are opportunities for making pleasant little



A MAN'S UPSTAIRS DEN.

nooks for reading, conversation, sewing or study. The illustrations suggest what has already been done in both these directions. Sometimes only a chair and a table, if properly adjusted, are the making of a delightful nook beside an open window or a hospitable fireplace.—Designer.

There's Nothing Like Leather. Leather is more than ever in evidence for purposes of decoration and utility. Its decoration is accomplished by the various processes of tooling, embossing, burning, silvering, gilding, staining and painting.

WOMAN IN WHITE.

A Tremendous Vogue For Lingerie Blouses—White Velvet Redingotes.

All the most fashionable white silks and satins have an exceedingly brilliant luster finish. They are qualified by the terms oriental, luminescent and argent.

Very pretty are the youthful white lingerie waists, two-thirds in lace settings, and the tops of the full sleeves, trimmed with shower groups of narrow beige ribbons, curled on by a hot iron or a pipe stem. This curling process one may do for herself. A few such ribbon strands are sewed on the full sleeve close to the gauntlet and pipe steamed in the same way.

There is a tremendous vogue for lingerie blouses this winter and, truth to tell, it is a wiser mode than one would at first imagine. They are always fresh and dainty, not at all perishable and as warm as any of the lighter weight silks when worn over one of the well cut linens of heavy India silk. Then, again, they may be worn all through the year and in character of fabric answer a certain hint of informality in the nature of the blouse proper. At any rate, modish women are buying them by the wholesale and seem to like the innovation of wearing batiste and linen in midwinter.

An illustration of very dainty lingerie is here reproduced from Vogue, in which also these various items of white fashions are gleaned. This is a chemise of fine white linen lawn, with yoke pieces inset between insertions of real Valenciennes, which at the sides have narrow panels of hand run tuckering between. Lace and insertions border the neck, with ribbon run lace beading between, and a lace frill finish the sleeve. The embroidery on the yoke is in the finest French handwork; the design sprays of roses with buds and foliage. Below are short groups of hand run tucks at the front, the fullness at the back being gathered. The skirt is of nainsook in five gores, with a deep flounce tucked in points at the



EXQUISITE LINGERIE.

top, and in plain effect in the medallions that are inset between the Valenciennes lace insertions. A wide lace ruffle finishes the skirt, and the two ruffles beneath are edged with lace to match in two different widths.

There is no longer the least question of the foremost place having been given to velvets for ceremonious day wear at functions of whatever kind as well as for visiting. Besides the complete velvet costumes in two pieces, still later in points of irreproachable style are velvet and cloth redingotes worn with taffeta skirts of the same tones.

An all white visiting costume on the foregoing lines has the redingote of white chiffon velvet buttoned in front, double breasted, with eight large silver buttons of openwork design. A rolling collar and cuffs of ermine with a sack shaped muff complete the effect of this very smart garment. The skirt is heavy soft white taffeta, with a narrow chiffon velvet panel in front.

Fashion's Echoes. For finger rings the emeralds are said to lead all previous stones. Among the novelties of the season is a material called voile d'hiver (winter veiling).

The iridescent garnishes are among the loveliest trimmings for evening gowns, and for them opalescent effects prevail.

A small bonnet is so much worn now for the theater and evening concerts that it threatens to become the only kind of headdress that can be worn.

Dyed laces remain in high favor, and there are sets comprising galleons, insertions and edgings of various widths in modish tones.

Among the newest wrap materials there is a beautiful plush that very strongly resembles fur. In gray tones it suggests squirrel.

Cashmere promises to be highly fashionable for the coming spring costumes. As newly revived it is softer, more supple and delightful than even of old.

In juvenile wear the kimono shape is shown in all sizes, even to that of the smallest baby.

A five pocket directoire coat is a pleasing Parisian invention, comprising two large hip pockets, one breast pocket and one pocket in the turnover cuff of each sleeve.

A bonnet made entirely of small ostrich tips on a white silk foundation is the latest of dainty affairs for a baby's wardrobe.

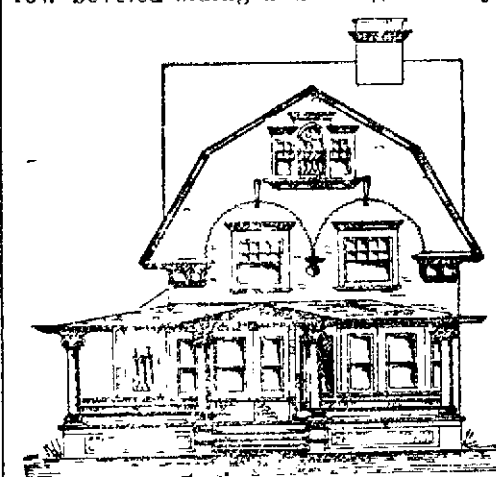
NEAT SUBURBAN HOME.

Of Original Design, With Many Pleasant Features—Cost, \$25,000.

(Copyright, 1907, by Henry A. Deans, 230 Broadway, New York.)

We here present to our readers a modern and original design for a low priced suburban dwelling. It has ten rooms, bathroom, reception hall, pantry and exhalation stairs from the main hall and kitchen.

The frame is of yellow pine timber and random width sheathing and is covered with two ply papered and narrow beveled siding and shingles of cypress.

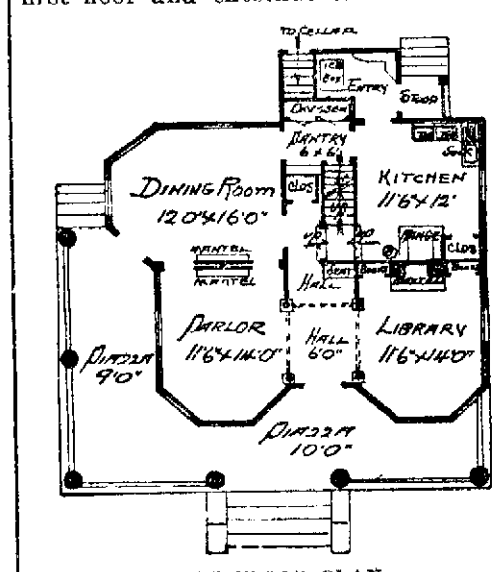


FRONT ELEVATION.

press. The main roof is of dimension cypress shingles, dipped in dark red stain before being laid.

All exterior woodwork is painted with two coats of lead and oil. The body is light green, trimmings white, sash dark yellow and blinds dark bronze green. The floors are of narrow comb grained North Carolina pine, filled and varnished. The walls are lathed and plastered with cement plaster and white sand, put on a five-eighths inch ground, troweled out straight and smooth, and tinted in colors to suit, with fancy paper borders.

The interior trim is of ash on the first floor and chestnut on the second

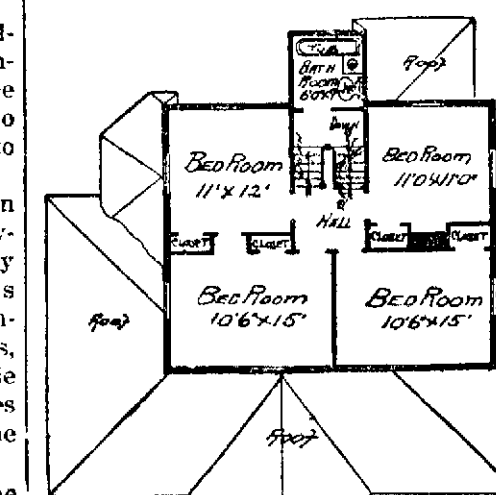


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

floor, finished with water stains, properly rubbed, and given two coats of flat varnish. The stairs are of oak, newels, rails and balusters finished natural.

The mantels are of antique oak, with beveled mirrors, tiled facings and dark bronze summer pieces. The grill work is of special designs, with columns in oak, finished to match the mantels. The hardware is ornamented dark bronze, and the knobs, roses and escutcheons are of rosewood.

The kitchen contains an up to date range with gas attachments, a warming closet, a steel enameled sink and a large boiler. The bathroom walls are tiled and enameled on the plaster. The



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

tub is roll rim, white enameled on the outside, and the wash basin is of white marble, with molded edges.

The house is fitted with gas pipes, wired for electric lights and provided with a complete steam plant. The pipes and radiators where exposed in the rooms are covered with silver bronze.

This house can be built in most places under favorable conditions for about \$25,000.

EVOLUTION OF THE PORCH.

The Veranda's Germ Was the Log Cabin's Doorsill.

In reality, the first rural porch was not a porch at all. It was merely a doorsill, but nevertheless it answered as a beginning. It was the first germ, the first stage, of porch life.

That first germ came into being many years ago. The pioneer cabin produced it; the hunter's rude shelter fostered it; the early log houses unconsciously cherished it. At first the germ took form as a roughly shaped log hewn from the primeval forest and placed at the cabin's entrance. A generation of restless feet pressed and wore it to smoothness; a generation of swains and sweethearts sat there in the twilight and blessed its presence.

Slowly log cabin gave place to frame dwelling. Perhaps the rough hewn door block one day served as a Yule log. It disappeared, and in its place arose a set of board steps. Those quaint old steps made a cozy place to sit when the day's work was done and the bany night had settled down upon the old homestead. The scent of the climbing blossoms in the corner made life sweet on such nights, and in many crusty hearts there is still a tender memory of the old time door step.

Walter E. Andrews in House Beautiful.

THE BLACKSMITH.

His Profession Is Both an Art and a Handicraft.

There are few more attractive places for the average youth than the village blacksmith shop. Longfellow did not express the whole of it:

And children coming home from school look in at the open door; They love to see the flaming forge and hear the bellows roar.

It has a far more valid reason for hypnotizing the boy than this. The greatest charm of the blacksmith shop both for the young and for grown folk, lies in the fact that, while it is a place where handicraft rules, both hand and brain are required to produce the desired results. It is both an art and a handicraft, for art is either constructive or imitative, while a handicraft is either useful or decorative. The blacksmith must be skilled in them all.

As for horseshoeing, in its best sense it rises to the dignity of one of the learned professions, for no one can shoe a horse properly and not understand something about anatomy and physiology. Looking at it in this way—and there is no other right view to be taken of it—the calling of a blacksmith is one of dignity and honor.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

STROLLING MINSTRELS.

West India Negroes Have Music and Masquerades Christmas.

Christmas in the West Indies is a very jovial, rollicking affair, at least in the estimation of the negroes. The great feature of the season is the series of masquerades or mystery plays enacted by strolling negro performers.

These are of two sorts, representations of such Biblical stories as that of David and Goliath, when you may see the jolly actors clad in such historically accurate garments as "bedtick" trousers and cretonne coats of flaming patterns, and those of a purely local character. Of these last is the monogony play, which is peculiar to St. Kitts and the object of which is to wage mimic war against the destructive pest which is the curse of the island. These strolling players are the chief feature of Christmas celebrations.

They are quite an imposing lot of men, with a good ear for music, and as you watch their antics you might easily imagine that instead of being in a civilized British colony you were back in the heart of Africa, assisting at some savage death dance or other heathen rite.—Detroit Free Press.

FISHING LINES.

The Very Finest Are Those Formed From Silkworm Gut.

Silkworm gut forms the best line for fishing purposes partly on account of its great tenacity and partly because it is so transparent. Every year a sufficient number of Spanish silkworm grubs are selected for this purpose. After they have eaten enough mulberry leaves and before they begin to spin they are thrown into vinegar for several hours. Each insect is killed, and the substance which the grub in the natural course would have spun into a cocoon is forcibly drawn from the dead worm into a much thicker and shorter silken thread.

The threads are then placed in pure water for about four hours and afterward dipped for ten minutes in a solution of soft soap. The fine outer skin is thus loosened, so that the workman can remove it with his hands. The threads must be dried in a shady place and are often bleached with sulphur vapor until they acquire the bright appearance of spun glass.—London Telegraph.

Harrison's Rejoinder.

Every schoolboy is familiar with the saying of Benjamin Franklin as the group of anxious faced yet loyal men stood around to sign the immortal Declaration of Independence. "Now we must all hang together or we'll all hang separately." But the rejoinder of the signer, Benjamin Harrison, to the above witicism is not so well known. Harrison, a portly man, looking down over his ample proportions, replied, "Yes, but when they drop us off at a rope's end some of you lightweights will be kicking and suffering long after I'm done for."

Duty of a Cheerful Face.

To wear a cheerful face when the heart is aching is not deceit. When a good housekeeper cleans the front steps and porch before she sets the house to rights she does not mean to deceive passersby. She merely shows some pride in her house and some consideration for her neighbors. We conquer our heartaches more quickly when we begin by considering the friends who are near us.

Luckily to Be Alive.

Patient—Great Scott, doctor, that's an awful bill or one week's treatment! Physician—My dear fellow, if you knew what an interesting case yours was and how strongly I was tempted to let it go to a post-mortem you wouldn't grumble at a bill three times as big as this.—Chicago Tribune.

Not Unexpected.

"O'Rafferty is dead. He wuz stricken by lightning!" "O'is not surpried at all. The last time Oi saw him he wuz lookin' mighty bad."

A Definition.

Little Clarence—Pa, what is an optimist? Mr. Callipers—An optimist, my son, is a person who doesn't care what happens if it doesn't happen to him.—Puck.

Whoever dreads punishment suffers it, and whoever deserves it dreads it.—Colton.

TO AVERT RAILWAY WRECKS

Automatic Signal System Tested With Success at Los Angeles.

Patents have been recently secured for a signaling system on railroads, steam or electric, which, it is claimed, will also safely safeguard trains against collisions. The inventor is Henry M. Davenport of Los Angeles, Cal.

Men in charge of railroad construction and mechanics for the large lines of the country have without dissent and hesita, pronounced the ideas of Mr. Davenport perfectly sound, practical and indicative of success. The new system is being installed on an electric line running out of Los Angeles, Cal., and is to be in operation soon.

Mr. Davenport's signal system depends upon the operation of a number of small signal machines each of about a hundred pounds weight, inclosed in waterproof cases and braced in the ground at the end of the ties of the railroad so as not to interfere with track laying, or other repairs. Each box is pierced by a number of shafts for the control of the mechanism. All of them are connected by cables running from machine to machine.

The system is directly operated by the train itself while in motion. It is caused by the gradual depression of an inclined lever which lies parallel to and against the rail. The end of this lever nearest the approaching train is flush with the top of the rail and the other end slightly above the rail. The passing wheel of the engine or the electric car forces the lever down. It is locked in this position by the first wheel passing over it. The movement given the lever is transmitted by means of a short crank and the shaft, before described, to the interior of the signal machine. In that box a ratchet is made to rotate one step, and by this rotation a reciprocating stroke of a few inches is produced on the cable which connects all the machines. This movement of the cable produces a rotation of the ratchet wheels in all the machines, which are actively protecting the train, and also operates the signals. The signal is a small wheel made of fiber, which, when the machine is active, rises above the rail of the road.

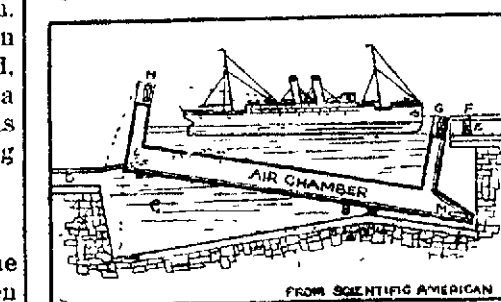
The operation of the signals is very simple. Each engine or electric car has attached to some rigid part of its truck a narrow inclined plane a few inches above the rail. This operates a three way valve connected with the air brake system. Suppose that a train A, is throwing up signals 5,000 feet in front or 5,000 feet in the rear. Train B, on the same track, is coming to ward it. When train B reaches the signal machine 5,000 feet in front of train A it is signaled as being in that train's protected zone. The disk of the signal machine, having been raised, strikes the inclined plane on the engine or electric car, and the resulting operation of the three way valve gives a signal to the person in control of the engine. At the same time the signals projected 5,000 feet ahead of train B have signaled train A of its having entered upon the protected zone of another train. Each engineer or motorman then knows of his danger and takes the required action for safety. The same condition exists where trains are following each other.

Should either or both of the persons controlling the trains disregard the first signals when they reach the second signal, which is shown by the next succeeding signal machine, this signaling disk acts the same as the other excepting it has a more decided action which operates to automatically stop either or both trains.

TILTING LOCK CHAMBER.

Transfers Ship From One Level to Another Without Pumping.

A peculiar form of canal lock, says the Scientific American, has been invented by Charles A. Cardot of Paris, who hopes by means of this device to raise or lower a ship of any size from the upper level to the lower, or vice versa, without losing a drop of water. The invention, as the two accompanying illustrations clearly show, com-



THE LOCK CHAMBER IN OPERATION.

prises essentially a lock chamber (C) permanently in communication with the water (D) of the lower level. It will be observed that the bottom of this chamber is formed with two inclines of unequal length, so that the highest point will lie nearer the upper level (A) to permit the raising and lowering of the vessel. At its highest point a ridge, as it were, is formed, which constitutes the fulcrum for a floating chamber mounted to rock on the shaft (B).

This floating chamber is constructed with double walls, constituting an air chamber, and comprises in itself a water compartment, the ends of which are closed by gates G and H. At the bottom of the air chamber a track is laid, on which a weight (M) is mounted to travel. The weight (M) is connected by means of a cable passing over a pulley with a float (L).

In order to tilt the floating chamber down to the lower level the weight (M) is caused to travel in the direction of the lower level, whereupon the corresponding end of the floating chamber descends. When the lower level has been reached the gates (H) are opened, and the vessel continues on its journey. In order to raise a vessel from the lower to the upper level it is obvious that the reverse operation must be gone through.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a Home of Swamp-Root, pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

GREAT Closing Out Sale For 15 Days.

Best Gas Stoves \$1.00 pc up.
Best Air Tight Heaters \$7.50 to \$10.00.
Best Steel Range \$23.00.
Best Hot Plates \$1.00 pc up.
Best Woolen Blankets \$1.25 pc up.
Best Plush Robes \$2.25 pc up.
Best Horse Covers 75c up.
Best Waxing Machines \$3.00 to \$5.50.

Best Buggy Harness \$8.50 to \$12.50.
Best Chain Pump \$3.25 complete, Best Wood Suction Pumps \$2.50 to \$3.50.
Best Iron Pitcher Pumps \$1.25, Best Force Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Stove Bards, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Gas and Water Pipe, Fittings, Chandeliers, Mantels, Globes and Brackets, Roofing Paper, Churns, Wheelbarrows, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Poultry Netting, Wire Fence, Rubber Hose, Ovens, and a large lot of Anti-Rust Boilers, Best Graniteware and best stock of goods at lowest prices. Give us a call.

MASSILLON HARDWARE CO.,
53 S. FRIE ST., Opp. Hotel Sailer.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Glosses and beautifies hair. Keeps it clean and free from dandruff. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its natural color. Cures scalp diseases and hair falling. Sold everywhere.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS
SAFE, Reliable, Ladies' and Druggists' for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PILLS. A reliable and safe remedy for all ailments of the female system. Take one or two pills three times a day. Refuse dangerous substitutes and imitations. Beware of cheap imitations. In charge of J. C. Chichester, 100 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sole U.S. Agent, J. C. Chichester, 100 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of John A. Beatty late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 13th day of January, 1905.

WM. McMILLAN,
Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of John Metzger late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 24th day of October, 1904.

ADAM D. METZGER,
Executor.

B. & O. EXCURSION RATES

One dollar for the round trip between Massillon and Cleveland on Sundays. Cheap home-seekers rates to points south, including Havana, Cuba, limit for return 21 days.

Tourist rate south and west, limit for return 60 days to 6 months. Settlers rates to points south and south-east, including Florida via Washington D. C.

Washington, D. C. and return March 1, 2, 3, returning to March 8th or 18th very low.

To Cleveland and return two day limit or Saturdays good to return Sunday or Monday, \$2.25.

For detailed information call on or address nearest Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent, or M. G. Carroll, D. P. A. Cleveland, O.

SPECIAL LOW RATES.

To all points in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, March 1st to May 15th, 1905. Round Trip Home-seekers' Tickets on special days. Write at once for information and maps to Ira F. Schwegel, Traveling Agent, Wisconsin Central R'y, 407 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

One Way Settlers Fares to Southern Points via W. & L. E.

Low one way settlers tickets sold via W. & L. E. to authorized points in Alabama, Cuba, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Full information at ticket office.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

West, Northwest and Southwest via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines to points West, Northwest and Southwest, account Home Seekers' Excursions, during January, February, March and April. For full particulars regarding fares, routes, etc., call on Local Ticket Agent of those lines.

Wast column ads. pay. Try it.

DEATH OF MAJOR W. F. GOODSPEED.

Seized With Acute Heart Failure Early Saturday.

HE WAS BORN IN MASSILLON.

Major Goodspeed was the Son of Mr. and Mrs. Lot Goodspeed—He Went to School Here and Received His First Business Training in this City.

The Ohio State Journal of Sunday contained the following obituary of Major Wilbur Fitch Goodspeed, who died at Columbus suddenly Saturday morning. Major Goodspeed was born in Massillon on July 31, 1836, the son of Lot Goodspeed and wife. At the age of 7 he was taken to Haydenville, Mass., by his parents and resided there for six years. In 1850 he returned to Massillon for a short visit with his sister, but remained here three years, attending school.

The State Journal says: Major Wilbur Fitch Goodspeed, aged 68, banker, manufacturer, philanthropist and soldier, died suddenly shortly before 6 a. m. Saturday from an acute attack of heart failure, at his residence, 72 Hamilton avenue. Soon after the attack he lapsed into unconsciousness and never rallied.

Prior to this attack Major Goodspeed had been apparently in the best of health. Friday night he entertained several friends at dinner at his home and remained up until midnight with his son, Barnett, who left at that hour to resume his studies at Cornell university.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday morning Mrs. Goodspeed heard him groaning. Quick inquiry developed that he was suffering from acute pain in the left side in the region of the heart. Dr. E. J. Wilson, the family physician, was immediately summoned.

Before Dr. Wilson arrived the patient had lapsed into unconsciousness and although he worked with him for more than an hour, using every medical resource, he was past reviving and died without a struggle. After the physician's arrival he recovered consciousness.

The funeral services will be held from the residence at 2 p. m. Monday, Dr. S. S. Palmer, pastor of the Broad Street Presbyterian church officiating. The active pallbearers will be chosen from the workmen in the Buckeye Steel Casting Company. Interment will be made in Greenlawn cemetery.

In Massillon Major Goodspeed received his first initiation into business customs, entering the employ of his brother-in-law, who conducted a wholesale shoe store in the store room next to the Hotel Conrad. Later he went to New York and entered similar employment. Returning in the late fifties he became associated with his brother-in-law in the wholesale shoe business in Cleveland.

When the war broke out Goodspeed enlisted under the ninety day call. At the expiration of that period he re-enlisted for three years, being elected first lieutenant of battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, on August 6, 1861, at the age of 26. His rise in the artillery service was rapid. On June 9, 1862, he was promoted to a captaincy and on October 20, 1864, he was advanced to the rank of major. Upon numerous occasions he displayed an intrepid courage and while with the Army of the Cumberland performed brilliant feats with his battery.

At the close of the war Major Goodspeed returned to Cleveland and resumed his business, later disposing of it to accept the United States marshalship of the northern district of Ohio along in the early 70's. He served in this capacity until 1880. In 1886 he came to Columbus and bought the interest of C. E. Munson, in the firm of Munson, Hayden & Company, the firm name being later changed to the Buckeye Malleable Iron and Coupler Company, now being the Buckeye Steel Casting Company. He has since resided here.

Major Goodspeed was twice married. On December 24, 1865, he married Miss Marion Laird, who died in 1881. No children were born them. On December 23, 1883, he married Miss Harriet Howe, of Toledo, who survives him with one son.

As a business man he stood among the leaders of the local commercial world. At the time of his death he was president of the Commercial National bank, president and treasurer of the Buckeye Steel Casting Company, and a director of the Hocking Valley railroad.

Though not a politician, he was always a friend of the Republican leaders of Ohio. He was an intimate friend of President William McKinley, Senator Hanna, Governor Bushnell and Governor George K. Nash. He was a warm friend as well of Senator Dick and Governor Herrick.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Motion for New Trial in the Jones vs. Sibila Case.

Canton, Feb. 6.—A motion for a new trial was filed in common pleas court by the defendant in the case of Ohio on relation of Ivia D. Jones against Edward S. Sibila. Sibila was found guilty of a delicate offense by a jury in common pleas court last week after a somewhat singular trial. A new trial is asked on the grounds that the verdict was not in accordance with the evidence and that new testimony of great importance to the defendant has been discovered. Attorneys John O. Garrett and George Eggert, of Massillon, represent the defendant.

John F. Weiss, proprietor of the Ideal saloon at 1701 West Tuscarawas street, appeared before Judge Ambler in common pleas court Monday morning and entered a plea of guilty to an indictment charging him with permitting gambling on his premises. He was fined \$50 and costs, which he paid.

GOSSIP AMONG THE POLITICIANS

Contestants for Nominations are Becoming Active.

SETTLED THAT FRANTZ IS TO RUN

Board of Public Service Candidates are Numerous—Solicitorship Fight is On—Candidates for County Offices are Thoroughly Canvassing Massillon.

If present plans are carried out both Democratic and Republican parties will have a contest on for the nomination for the head of the municipal ticket this spring. Mayor Bell and C. L. Frantz will be the candidates on the Democratic ticket, and Loew, Elsass and Stewart on the Republican. Just how exciting these campaigns will be and what effect they will have on the election is only to be estimated. It is generally admitted among prominent Democrats that the contest for nomination on the Democratic ticket will be a close and hard fight. Mayor Bell has announced that he will be a candidate while C. L. Frantz has been carefully grooming himself for the past four years for this campaign and has announced positively that he will be in the race.

In the board of public service contest the Republicans will probably have the largest number of candidates. Benjamin Bechtel is the first candidate to make an official announcement. Henry Schriver, W. A. Pietzcker, J. W. Foltz, John Cameron, Richard Edwards, Charles Evans and other Republicans will come out. H. B. Sibila, Harry Markel, Peter Smith and others will be on the Democratic ticket.

For the solicitorship, George Kratsch, Alexander Hirschberg and J. A. McLaughlin are already waging active campaigns for the Republican nomination. George Howells, the present solicitor, is thus far the only candidate on the Democratic ticket and owing to the fact that there are but two or three other prominent Democratic lawyers in the city, it is probable that he will have no opposition on the Democratic ticket.

In the county campaign for sheriff, county treasurer and county prosecutor, an active fight is being waged. Massillon is being thoroughly canvassed by all the candidates both from Canton and Alliance, and the Massillon candidates are leaving no stones turned in other sections of the county.

One dollar to Cleveland and return every Sunday via W. & L. E. through train with parlor car, leaves 6:30 a. m.

SORE THROAT

KEEPS MANY CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL.

when it there was a bottle of

TONSILINE

on the closet shelf, they need never lose a day from this cause. TONSILINE is the greatest throat remedy on earth. Tonsiline cures sore throats of all kinds very quickly, and is a positive, never-failing and speedy cure for Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Quinsy. A small bottle of Tonsiline is longer than most any case of SORE THROAT.

25 and 50c at all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO.

CANTON, OHIO.

SUPT. H. C. EYMAN CHOSEN PRESIDENT

Conference of Hospital Officials to Meet Here in June.

MET IN COLUMBUS LAST WEEK.

The Conference Unanimously Passed a Resolution Introduced by Supt. Eyman Asking that a Hospital for the Criminally Insane be Constructed at Lima.

Superintendent H. C. Eyman and Steward Barry Dudley, of the Massillon state hospital, returned Saturday night from Columbus, where they attended a conference of the trustees, superintendents and steward of the Ohio hospitals for the insane. The meeting was for the purpose of discussing affairs strictly pertaining to the hospitals as a whole, a large part of the discussion dealing with statistics furnished from each institution.

Governor Herrick addressed the conference and spoke in high terms of the efficiency of the various boards and officials and said that he was willing to forego some of the plans he had in mind when he was inaugurated in the light of present knowledge. While Governor Herrick was well pleased with the annual reports, which had been received during the past few weeks, he asked the conference to keep economy in mind, not, however, to the detriment of any institution or any part thereof. He simply desired the officials to guard carefully against extravagance. He said that no case of undue extravagance had come to his notice.

Superintendent Eyman was chosen president of the conference for the coming year and it was decided that the next semi-annual meeting would be held in Massillon. It will be held in June but the date has not been determined. All of the state institutions were represented at the conference. It is expected that thirty representatives will be here in June.

The conference went on record by an unanimous vote in favor of having the state construct a hospital for the criminal insane. The matter was brought up by a resolution offered by Superintendent Eyman which was passed by every vote present. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, The Ohio legislature having provided for the appointment of a commission to locate a site for an additional hospital for the care of the insane and such commission appointed by Governor Herrick having selected a suitable site at Lima, O., and

"Whereas, The care of the insane in Ohio can probably be best subserved by segregating the criminal insane, therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the conference of trustees, superintendents and stewards of the Ohio hospitals for insane, that it is unjust that the inmates of ordinary hospitals for the insane shall be compelled to associate with criminals and that it is equally unjust that the insane person, though criminal, shall be forced to endure scanty accommodations and monotonously rigorous routine of an ordinary prison life, therefore be it further

"Resolved, That the conference recommend to Governor Herrick and the incoming legislature that the new hospital be built at Lima shall provide especially for the criminal, homicidal and dangerous insane, keeping in view the requirements of the class for which it is designed and representing in its architectural, sanitary and economical features the highest type of asylum construction and with sufficient means of restriction to remove any apprehension of danger from the inmates."

The building of a hospital especially for the criminal insane of Ohio has been desired some time by the heads of the several state hospitals. Superintendent Eyman has been one of the foremost advocates of the plan and now has received the unqualified endorsement of the conference in the matter.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address J. C. HENRY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. Advertisers who use THE INDEPENDENT bear from it.

Wabash System. Our rates to Pacific coast points via W. & L. E. Wabash system on sale daily. Limit 9 months. Consult ticket agent.

RESTORING WORN OUT LAND

A Remedy Perfected by the Federal Department of Agriculture

The problem of restoring worn out soil and preventing deterioration is and always has been one of the most difficult known, a constant source of worry and vexation to the farmer.

A remedy has been found for the evil, it is claimed, by Gilbert H. Grosvenor in the Century Magazine, who says that the ground can be so inoculated as to prevent deterioration and to produce abundant crops. Statistics are given to show that by this process of vaccination or inoculation worn out lands in the different states have been made permanently productive. It is stated further that this process, which has been perfected by Dr. George F. Moore of the United States department of agriculture, is a simple one and within reach of every farmer who cares to try it. The process is patented, but the right is held by the department of agriculture for the benefit of the farmers of the United States.

Mr. Grosvenor declares that barrenness in soil is produced by the exhaustion of nitrogen and that most plants obtain nitrogen through the roots from the soil. Some years ago a German scientist, Dr. Nobbe, discovered that bacteria of a certain kind were necessary to plant life, and it was believed that if these bacteria could be collected and introduced into the soil any acre of ground could be inoculated against barrenness and enriched by a new supply of nitrogen. Dr. Nobbe experimented for several years in the propagation of bacteria that could be used on worn out land. He did not succeed. Dr. Moore of our own department of agriculture took up the experiments where Nobbe left them and succeeded in developing a type of bacteria in which the nitrogen fixing power was permanent. Then he invented a plan for the distribution of the germs and for their application to land.

The department of agriculture is now prepared to furnish the materials, or bacteria, to revive the fertility of worn out land. It will send to the farmer who makes application three small packages, with directions how to use them.

Package No. 1 is to be dissolved in a gallon of clear water. Package No. 2 has cotton containing bacteria, which is also to be dropped in the gallon of water. Package No. 3 contains ammonium phosphate, which is to be added after twenty-four hours to the mixture. After twenty-four hours the solution is ready for use.

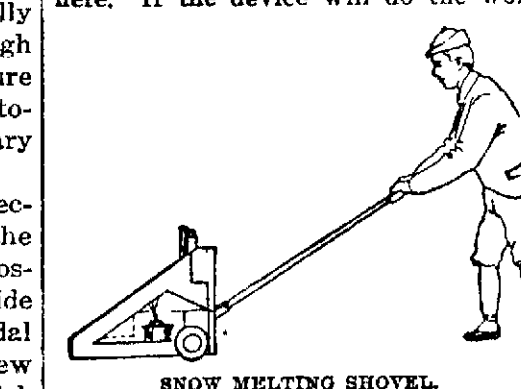
Seed moistened with the solution are inoculated and are planted in the usual way. To inoculate soil dry earth is moistened with a stipulated quantity of the solution. This is added to a larger quantity of dry earth, and this in turn is spread over the surface of the field to be inoculated, just as manure would be spread. The result of this system of inoculating either the seed or the soil is to increase the yield of beans or peas three or four fold. The crop which follows will be equally successful.

The department of agriculture gives this discovery out, not as a doubtful one, but as having been clearly demonstrated and proved, and it is doing all in its power to induce farmers to test it.

NOVEL SNOW SHOVEL.

Fall of Hot Water, Melts Ice and Snow Off Pavement.

Winter means coasting for the youngsters and sleigh riding for the older folks, but it also means the cleaning of snow off the pavement. This is one of the objections of snow, but to make the task as light as possible a Philadelphia has invented the novel combination snow shovel and melter shown here. If the device will do the work



SNOW MELTING SHOVEL for which it is designed it will make the clearing away of the snow a very simple matter.

It is made with a sloping top and double walls, so that the interior is hollow, divided up into several chambers. In combination with each other. In operation these chambers are supplied with hot water, introduced at an opening in the top. A lighted lamp is placed inside the shovel below the sloping top, maintaining the temperature of the hot water originally employed, the water circulating through the various chambers and keeping the walls hot. Rollers are mounted on the rear portion of the shovel, so that it may be propelled easily, a handle being attached for this purpose. In use the shovel is advanced against the snow, and the latter is melted up on the top, whereby it is melted, the water returning to the pavement. Any snow sticking to the sides is also melted, while the bottom, which is also heated, melts any snow or ice on the pavement.

John A. Wiedersheim of Philadelphia is the patentee.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

German Electric Speed Tests. A speed of 150 miles an hour is expected to be reached in the new tests which will be made on the high speed electric line near Berlin. The last experiments which were made on the specially laid track from Berlin to Zossen resulted in a speed of over 130 miles an hour. It is now proposed to increase the speed. The tests will begin within a few months.

BAKED BEANS.

How They are Cooked For the Lumbermen in Maine.

Didst ever hear—oh, ye epicure—of the lumberman's baked beans, the delicatessen of the backwoods, the twenty-one times a week, stick to the ribs provender that floats in amber juices and that when mined in the morning from the bean hole emit such delicious odor as to make mouths water all along the border? The cook and the cookee join drives in building up this monument to high art in culinary. The woods cook usually takes a tin wash-bowling nearly full of beans, first parboiling them before he gets them ready for the pot. Then he peels an onion and slices it into the bottom of the pot. Then he pours in half the beans; then slices over them another onion; then puts in the chunks of salt fat pork; then douses in the rest of the beans. Over all this he pours a pint of molasses and then more pork. Just enough water is added to cover the beans, and then a sheet of birch bark is placed over the top of the pot and the cover pounded in tight. When the water begins to steam the bark swells and seals the pot, holding in all the flavor. The cookee (there's all the difference in the world between the cook and the cookee) builds the fire in the bean hole. When the birch wood has heated the stones that line the hole and has itself burned to relict coals most of the coals are taken out and the beans are put in. The beans are placed in the hole in the afternoon. They stay there all night. In the morning they are dug out. All other baked beans are libels on the name, for these have the savor of the pine and the spruce.—Lewiston Journal.

AMERICAN COLLEGES.

They are Unique Among Institutions of Learning.

The American college is in every way unique. It may be defined in a word as a school for imparting more general and advanced instruction than can be obtained in the various academies and private schools. The university, however, more particularly comprises a number of technical schools, imparting instruction in all departments of knowledge, including classical literature, the arts and sciences, as biology, medicine, surgery, law, theology, mechanics and so on. The issue as to which is the most desirable, the most useful, has been discussed at educational congresses, in the public press and notably in the leading reviews. There has been evident in these discussions a tendency to look upon the college as a kind of inferior school which must be given its place only when there is not enough money to establish the more expensive university. On the other hand, the college has not wanted its stout champions, in whose view the American college, with its concentrated curriculum, the closeness of touch between pupil and professor, is not only an institution that is to be conserved, but is one that often, if not always, offers a better kind of education than is available in the university.—Leslie's Weekly.

How to Read.

Reading is not a lost art to the same degree that conversation is, but it has in most cases an arrested development through so much reading that makes no demand upon aesthetic sensibility, so that one is apt to bring to a fine story full of delicate shades of thought and feeling the same mind which he yields to a newspaper, putting a blunt interrogation as to its meaning as conveyed in the terms of a rational proposition, and the writer's charm is wholly lost upon him. While the reader's surrender to the author must be complete, his attitude should not be passive, but that of active responsiveness and partnership.—H. M. Alden in Harper's Magazine.

First Love.

It is a popular fallacy that the first love is the true one, unique in its excellence, says an exchange. As well say that the first picture of a painter is the best of all he will paint in the course of his life; that the first speech, the first book, the first statue, the first composition, will be the best of the statesman, novelist, sculptor or musician, as the case may be. First works have all the imperfections of uncertainty, of inexperience and ignorance. And it is rather by chance than by anything inherent in the nature of Cupid's ways that the first love turns out to be the great one.

Girls in Guatemala.

None of the maidens in Guatemala are allowed to go abroad from their homes without the company of a chaperon, and a lover is only allowed to come and court his sweetheart through the heavily barred windows of her father's home. After they are married they pass along the streets in Indian file, the women marching ahead, so that the husband can be in a position to prevent any flirtations.

Perfectly Correct.

The demon was hard to convince. "No," declared he, "I'll have no such contraption in my house. Planners are things of evil."

"Oh, but, pa," protested his lovely daughter, "this is an upright piano!"—Pittsburg Post.

There are Some Funny Ones.

"Tell me," said the editor's friend, "who are the most humorous writers you have ever met?"

"Most of those who think they are serious writers," replied the editor.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The dattery of one's friends is required as a dram to keep up one's spirits against the injustice of one's enemies.—Bulwer.

BREECHLOADING LIFE GUN.

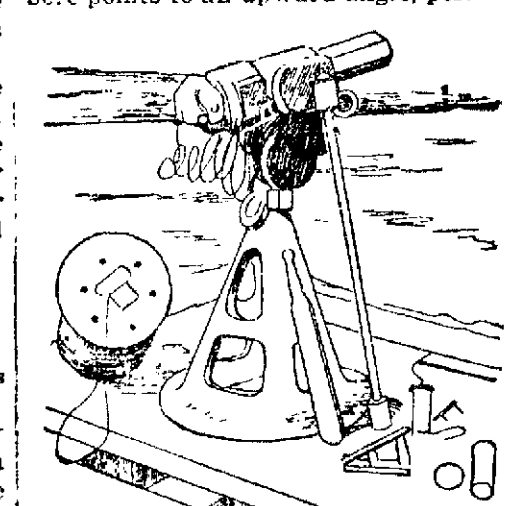
Young Yale Man's Contribution to the Life Saving Service.

A young Yale man, Francis S. Hall, Jr., of the class of 1899, says the Kansas City Star, has invented a modern breechloading life line firearm worthy of the corps which is to use it and destined wonderfully to increase the efficiency of the life saving service.

The operation of the life gun when a vessel has been wrecked on a rock near the shore is a simple process, for it is used to shoot a line to the ship, where it is made fast, while the shore end is elevated by means of great braces, forming a tripod, when it is then anchored in the earth.

Why a muzzle loading gun would not be as good for this purpose as the most highly improved breechloader may not at first be apparent, but it must be borne in mind that the value of the whole equipment depends upon the rapidity with which it may be got ready, for every moment brings the ship nearer to destruction and its crew closer to death.

Wrecks most frequently occur during storms and the darkness of night, and regardless of time or weather it then becomes necessary to load the old style muzzle loading guns with powder bags, usually unprotected, while its open bore points to an upward angle, permit-



LOADS LIKE RAPID FIRE GUN.

ting the rain to pour into it, its closed breech naturally forming a receptacle for it.

The Hall gun is constructed of a bronze and steel alloy which will not rust under the action of salt air and water. A self locking device made up of the least number of parts closes the rear of the bore and also provides for instantly draining off any water that may find its way into it. The powder and primer are both contained in a carriage case made of bronze and sealed up air and water tight. This carriage slips into the breech of the gun without trouble or loss of time. To fire the line the carriage is placed in the breech and the latter closed. The projectile, which is in the form of a cylindrical shot, has the line attached to it and is then pushed home, when the firing takes place in the usual manner.

CAUSES OF BALDNESS.

The Tight Fitting Hat Makes the Scalp a Hotbed of Microbes.

There is every reason to believe, says the New York World, that primitive man had a thick and abundant head of hair and that this natural clothing of the scalp is diminishing among civilized peoples and will end by disappearing altogether. The cause of this disappearance of the hair, according to the doctors, must be sought in the very conditions of civilization and in the customs it has introduced. One of the customs especially harmful to the hair is the masculine hat.

The hat produces baldness by two different methods, first by creating about the head an atmosphere which is fatally warm and moist and which prevents the penetration of the rays of light that are so fatal to bacteria; the hat makes a sort of improvised hotbed for microbes, and they play an important role in the production of baldness. If it had been desired to foster the existence of microbes capable of living upon the scalp or in the hair, a more favorable means for their protection and multiplication than the hat could not have been found. Again, the hat, holding its place upon the head solely by pressure, exerts a second pernicious influence upon the scalp; it compresses the arteries and the veins; it impedes the circulation of the blood and consequently the nutrition of the organs which produce the hair.

As a matter of fact, men would be very healthy with bare heads. The hair would be strengthened and would serve as a hat; it would only be necessary to protect the head against the rays of the sun in summer in order to avoid sunstroke. It is true the public imagination that it would catch cold more easily, but this is a mistake. From the hygienic point of view there are fewer inconveniences in going with the head bare than in carrying about upon it a hotbed for microbes.

Baked Mud as Food.

Consumption of earth as food is said to be common not only in China, New Caledonia and New Guinea, but in the Malay archipelago as well. In Java and Sumatra the clay used undergoes a preliminary preparation for consumption, being mixed with water, reduced to a paste, and the sand and other hard substances removed. The clay is then formed into small cakes or tablets about as thick as a lead pencil and baked in an iron saucpan. The Japanese frequently eat small figures roughly modeled from clay which resemble the animals turned out in our pastry shops.

Planting Trees For Railroad Ties.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has bought tracts of land in Maryland and Delaware along its Pennsylvania and other roads and is trying to buy more for the purpose of growing trees for railroad ties.

FACTORS IN LIFE OF R. W. TAYLER.

Things That Helped Him to
Achieve Success.

REMINISCENCES FROM LISBON.

He was Elected Principal of the
High School in His Town
When Only 20 Years of Age
—As a Judge He Will Not
Shirk Hard Work.

Lisbon, O., Feb. 8.—(Special to the Pittsburg Dispatch.)—While people are telling the Hon. R. W. Tayler how becoming the judicial robe will be and how, by his legal equipment and general fitness he will honor it, a bit of reminiscence and philosophizing about some factors that helped him achieve what is called phenomenal success, may not be untimely.

At 20 years of age, in 1872, Mr. Tayler was elected principal of Lisbon high school, being a part of Western Reserve college output that year. If a first attempt to secure a teacher's certificate failed it is the common fate of young collegians who have not caught the swing of the examiner's mind through primary and intermediate subjects and methods. Some pupils were his senior in years. He was universally liked as teacher and later as superintendent. His manner in the high school was that of fellow student rather than preceptor, but it never degenerated to the hollublooming, slang exchanging level. He was no idler; he tutored in Latin outside school hours, the Hon. J. H. Clarke, of Cleveland, and Dr. T. B. Marquis, of Lisbon, being among his students.

In the days of Mr. Tayler's younger manhood he opened his heart to a friend's Mental Photograph Album, a fad of the period which throws a side light at once interesting and reliable.

According to confession he would best "like to live in Greece," and his idea of happiness was "to travel where Homer wrote." The trait most admired in man, "What I know I haven't myself," in woman, "Constancy and truthfulness," Utah will believe the boy was father to the man, for he admits here his favorite occupation is "making myself troublesome," and the boy's motto is the man's, "Where there's a will there's a way."

No apology need be made for the publication of what follows. The secret has been kept inviolate by the small circle of friends aware of his bete noir. While thus focussing the light upon Mr. Tayler that the world may study him it might mislead to keep his one great consuming dislike in eclipse. When it is remembered that this confession has never been amended, nor any part repudiated the reader is safe in accepting it as a true picture of Mr. Tayler's mind at this time. To the question, "What is your idea of misery?" he brusquely answers without the softening circumstance of French phrasing, "Squalling babies." Being out of the political field the disclosure cannot imperil Mr. Tayler's interests. That the whole confession is to be taken seriously is shown by the answer to the query, "If not yourself who would you rather be?" "Susan B. Anthony."

More than twenty years ago a stranger from Chicago, a careful student of human nature and considered expert in character reading, pointed Mr. Tayler out as he walked up street with others as the most striking instance of concentration for personal success he had seen in Lisbon.

Mr. Tayler was early a master of the art of veiling his ambition in a way that can hardly be called deceptive, since it discloses quite as much as it conceals. When a law student, having been taken to task for having inadvertently written his name at a friend's desk he retorted with some spirit: "You'll be glad enough to have my autograph when I'm in—" then, after a pause, added in mockingly impressive tone, "the Ohio legislature." Retaliation of the incident was sure to start a laugh, as the general assembly was never recognized as a rung in the ladder of his ambition.

A common virtue Mr. Tayler does not lack is patience—the power which, the fuse having been laid, enables one to wait the psychological moment to light it. Mr. Tayler's natural shrewdness in understanding men was greatly augmented no doubt by his experience as teacher, editor and lawyer. His systematic arrangements and use of clip-pings have greatly facilitated his men-

talities, being a jury lawyer, the Billingsley, of the technical partnership which added J. Wellsville, than whom member of this bar enjoys a for accuracy in law, balances to say the

race, and mention of Mr. Tayler's political career that omits the name of Ed. A. King is lamentably faulty, it was fortunate that there should be available as campaign manager one whose long service in the Buckeye state office, and as secretary of the Agricultural Society and as clerk of court and committeeman in his party, so eminently fitted him for the task.

Were Mr. Tayler asked what human force he owed most success his chivalrous glance toward Mrs. Tayler would probably answer before the spoken word. May 18, 1876, they were married, as were also their intimate friends, Mr. Billingsley and Miss Wallace.

In Mrs. Helen Vance Tayler, the Lisbon girl comes into evidence again as a man's true helpmeet. They were married at her girlhood home, now the residence of Mrs. M. M. Elliott, opposite Lepper library. Her father, the Hon. Joseph R. Vance, settled here about 1810, was a successful lawyer and seems not yet to have been equalled in his observance of the amenities of the profession; he is said never to have forgotten to be courteous to client, court, opposing witnesses and counsel.

Mrs. Tayler is home-loving, generous, passionately fond of music, in which she was instructed at an Eastern conservatory; she is an ardent admirer of Dr. Lyman Abbott's writings. Naturally interested in everything concerning her husband's advancement, no one who knows her doubts his professional progress is in close alignment with her ambition for him than political preferment; for this reason the recent appointment will be very gratifying to her. It was at the demand of what seemed to be his professional promotion that she consented to leave her new home town and the new home into whose planning entered the bright anticipations of twelve years. It is now the residence of the Hon. U. C. De Ford, of Alliance, who succeeded Mr. Tayler in the law partnership.

In the mad gallop to win every man determines for himself what class of object is worth his while to pause, lose time for and assist. It would not be wild guessing to intimate that a little fellow who had started wrong wanted to get on the right track again and meant business would appeal most strongly to Mr. Tayler.

As judge, Mr. Tayler will try to play fair, and he will not shirk hard work to find the true interpretation of the law.

MINERALS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Surprising Statistics Published
by Census Bureau.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The bureau of the census has just published its final and complete report on the recent census of the mining industries of the United States. This census was conducted in collaboration with the United States geological survey. It relates to the calendar year 1902 and forms a part of the general work of the twelfth census of the United States, being one of the special inquiries provided for in the legislation relating to that census. These inquiries were not to be taken up until after the main reports presenting the data collected by the enumeration of 1900 relating to population, mortality, agriculture and manufactures had been completed. A summary of the statistics relating to mines and quarries has already been presented to the public in a preliminary report published by the bureau as a bulletin about six months ago. This was a pamphlet of 59 pages. The report now issued is a bound volume of 1,123 pages.

The statistics compiled in the elaborate tables comprise data on the value and quantity of the product of the mines, the cost of supplies and materials, the miscellaneous expenses, the number of wage earners and amount of their wages, the number of clerks and salaried officials, the kind and amount of power used, the amounts paid for contract work, etc.

The layman taking up this report will probably be surprised at the variety of minerals covered by the inquiry. Statistics are presented not only for the coal, iron and petroleum of indispensable every day use, and the gold and silver of universal desire, but for minerals with unfamiliar names and limited uses, such as bauxite, tungsten, uranium and vanadium.

The report is far from being a mere compilation of figures. In fact most of it is descriptive and analytical text. It contains a discussion of the scope and plan of the mining inquiry, a historical review of the mining industry in the United States, followed by a discussion of the statistics for the industry as a whole. A separate section is devoted to the mineral industries of each state and territory, and it appears from this list that Mississippi and the District of Columbia are the only political divisions of the United States in which the sound of the miner's pick is not heard. This discussion by states is followed by a series of monographic reports presenting the result of the inquiry for separate minerals. These reports were prepared by different experts, most of whom are men of established reputation as authorities on the subjects which they discuss. This method of presentation makes it easy for the reader to find all the data relating to any particular

mineral in which he may be specially interested.

The volume contains a large number of plates illustrating mining processes or mining machinery, and of diagrams presenting graphically statistics of production and prices. In the appendices are given the schedules of questions used in collecting the information, the instructions to the special agents employed in the work, and the instructions for revising and editing the schedules.

All in all the report contains a vast amount of valuable and well arranged information and is probably the most complete account of the mining industries of the United States that has yet been published.

STUDENTS ON STRIKE.

Serious Trouble at Kenyon Military Academy.

Gambier, O., Feb. 8.—The entire student body of Kenyon Military academy, numbering one hundred and sixty men, are on a strike. The men declare they will not return to their classes until three suspended men are reinstated.

The trouble began Sunday night. The master of the "Upper Annex" is Prof. Richard Merrill, who for some time has not been popular among certain of the students under him. Sunday night some of the young men engaged in a "rough house" at the dormitory, and were called to order by the master. His interference was resented and greater violence resulted. The door of the master's room was broken down, his furniture smashed and the professor himself pitched down stairs. The fall resulted in a broken hand.

Monday the faculty took cognizance of the disturbance of the night before and three men, alleged to be leaders, were suspended. These men are William Luster, of Cleveland, Norman B. Wallace, of Pittsburg, and Douglas Williams, of West Virginia. These three, the other students claim, are innocent of any participation in the riotous scenes of Sunday night. Because of this the men strike.

The striking students say they will not return till the three men are taken back, and the contest may be long drawn out. Last night some of the men stayed at the village hotel, while others stayed with friends at Kenyon college. As many as five hundred panes of glass in various academy buildings have been broken since the trouble began and furniture has been thrown into the streets.

Eighteen or twenty of the striking students are from Cleveland. Others are from every part of Ohio and other states are represented. The final attitude of the faculty has not yet been announced, but at present the authorities stand firm. The students say they will return to their homes after a few days unless the three suspended men are taken back and all are reinstated.

W. & L. E. AT HURON.

Half a Million Will be Spent in
Improvements.

Huron is all agog with excitement over the proposed harbor improvements as embodied in the present river and harbor bill, and the extensive improvements to be made there in dock facilities by the Wabash, Wheeling & Lake Erie railways, says the Cleveland Leader.

Since the acquisition of the West Side Belt railway and the numerous coal mines located thereon by the Wabash-Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad the lake trade of the latter company has been greatly increased and the need of better dock facilities is apparent. As it is the intention of the railroad company to prepare to handle two million tons of coal and one million tons of ore over the Huron docks, \$500,000 has been set aside by the company for improvements and betterments during the present year, which provides for the construction of a new slip, the enlargement of the present slip by increasing its width fifty feet, the erection of another car dumper or coal machine and the installation of four ore machines of the conveyor type with clam shell equipment, for fast unloading. It has not been fully decided where the new slip will be located, the company having several plans under advisement; but that one will be built is certain. The company recently acquired considerable land adjoining the present dock property and during the past week surveyors have been at work running lines and taking levels. These will be presented to the board of directors which meets next week, when a final decision will be made as to the location of the new slip, on which work will be begun as soon as the location is decided and the contract let. President Ramsey has recommended the double tracking of the road from Huron to Pittsburg, which will also be considered at the coming meeting.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OIN OMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Parla Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

RUBBER PLANT HAS BEEN SOLD

George Rhine, the Purchaser,
Will Put It in Operation.

WORK TO COMMENCE AT ONCE.

The Plant is Fully Equipped
and is Ready for the Manufacture of Soft Rubber Goods
and Drug Sundries—Fifteen
Persons Will be Employed at
the Start.

George Rhine has purchased the plant of the Massillon Rubber company, located about two miles east of the city on the Canton road, for \$1,300, and will put the plant into operation in a short time. He intends to have it in running order within a month and within two weeks if possible. The plant has been idle for about one and a half years. The company having charge of the plant and the product manufactured, built the plant about two years ago and operated it for four months. Soft rubber goods and drug sundries were manufactured and the goods found a ready sale.

Some trouble was experienced among the stockholders and after four months' operation the plant was closed down. Mr. Rhine has now secured entire control of the plant and equipment and will have a force of about fifteen persons at work as soon as possible. A number of girls will be employed. The plant has the capacity of giving employment to fifty persons. The property purchased consists of a large two-story building and two large lots. Mr. Rhine sees no reason why the plant should not be run all the time as there is a growing demand for the kind of goods manufactured and there are several similar plants in Akron and other cities that are kept in operation practically all of the time.

Mr. Rhine has already begun to arrange the details of starting up the plant.

NEARBY TOWNS.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Feb. 9.—While in a poetical frame of mind, J. F. Russell, a railway postal clerk on the Cleveland and Bridgeport, who is well known in Massillon, having until a recent change occasionally made that city his headquarters, wrote the following poem with a view of presenting it to a fellow clerk to whom the lines refer:

A blackberry pie stood on the shelf,
And little Walter was by himself.
He watched up to the cupboard door,
He had been there many a time before;
He climbed up on the ledge,
That each shelf presented by itself,
Without one thought of sin or mishap,
Or the possibility of his mother's slap.
He devoured that pie from center to rim,
Not knowing what it would do to him.
Now he has a seed in his appendix
That the doctor's skill will have to fix.
His mamma sits by his little bed
A-holding fee to his little head;
While his little stomach is very sore
He swears to eat berry pie no more.

Mothers, be careful of your children. There is no baby medicine in the world as good as Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It makes the little ones strong, healthy and active. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

My Lungs

"La grippe left me with a bad cough. My friends said 'consumption.' I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was promptly cured."
A. K. Randles, Nokomis, Ill.

You forgot to buy a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral when your cold first came on, so you let it run along. Even now, with all your hard coughing, it will not disappoint you. There's a record of sixty years.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1.00.
Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then does he say, "If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it." He knows.

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime aids the Cherry Pectoral greatly in breaking up a cold.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

FAMOUS FRUIT LANDS OF THE EAST TEXAS COUNTRY.

Home of the Elberta peach, the strawberry, plum, pear, tomato and other fruits and vegetables. Big money in growing for the northern markets.

On February 7th and 21st, March 7th and 21st, round trip homeseekers' tickets from St. Louis to Texas points at 75 per cent of the one way fare, not exceeding \$15.

One way colonist tickets at half fare, plus \$2 on February 21 and March 21. Write for booklet on Texas fruit lands, map and time table.
L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A.,
Cotton Belt Route, Cincinnati, O.

\$5,000

Reward will be paid to any person who can find one atom of opium, chloral, morphine, cocaine, ether or chloroform in any form in any of Dr. Miles' Remedies.

This reward is offered because certain unscrupulous persons make false statements about these remedies. It is understood that this reward applies only to goods purchased in the open market, which have not been tampered with in any way.

Dr. Miles' remedies cure by their soothing, nourishing, strengthening and invigorating effects upon the nervous system, and not by paralyzing and weakening the nerves as would be the case if these drugs were used.

For this reason Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are universally considered the best pain remedy.

"I have suffered for 23 years with severe pains in my head, heart and back, and have tried everything I could get and could not find any relief until I got a box of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. I suffered as long as 12 hours at a time with such severe pains that I feared I would lose my mind. The Anti-Pain Pills gave me relief in from 10 to 20 minutes. I do not have to use Morphine any more. I wish you would publish this so that other sufferers may find relief."

I. A. WALKER,
R. F. D. No. 6, Salem, Ind.
Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb.	35
Creamery butter	35
Eggs, per dozen	32
Chickens, spring, lb.	15
Cabbage, per pound	25
Lettuce, per lb.	16
Onions, per peck	50

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb.	24-26
Eggs, per dozen	25
Chickens, live, per lb.	8-10
Chickens, spring, dressed lb.	12-14
Chickens, dressed	10
Cabbage, per doz	50
Potatoes, per bushel	45

GRAIN MARKETS.
Following are the paying prices.

Wheat	\$1.15
Oats	82-85

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	80
Straw, per hundred	55
Shelled corn, per bushel	50
Wheat, per bushel	40
Barley, per bushel	40
Hay, loose, per ton	\$10-\$11

Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises known as the V. S. Russell farm, four miles south of Canton on Friday, February 17, the following property, to-wit: Two good work horses, 1 driving horse, 1 two-year old colt, 6 head of cattle, 2 good milk cows, 2 sows, 18 acres of wheat in ground, binder, m w r hay tedder, hay rake, corn planter, cultivator, corn sheller, ladder harness, collars, bridles, sleigh bells, water tank, work bench, corn and oats b the bushel, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, sun time.
S. B. STERN,
Agent for C. M. and Mrs. V. S. Russell.
R. C. Foltz, Auctioneer.

A Milder Climate In Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas

took ranges ten to twelve months in the year, two and three crops grow in a season. Now is the time to look up a location while the land is cheap.

On February 7th and 21st and March 7th and 21st, Cotton Belt Route will sell round trip homeseekers' tickets from St. Louis, to points in above named states at 75 per cent of the one way fare, not exceeding \$15.

One way colonist tickets, February 21st and March 21st at half fare, plus \$2.00.

Write for map, time table and ask about rates to any point.

L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A.,
Cotton Belt Route, Cincinnati, O.

Give the children Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea this month. It makes them grow and gives them rosy cheeks. There is no other medicine in the world so good for the children. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.



Eyes Examined Scientifically.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
or Money
Refunded.

HAWVER

17 S. Erie. Massillon, O.

THE IDEAL CO.

Two Stores.

Josh Billings says: "It's what you save that keeps you from getting poor."

We say: By taking advantage of opportunities such as these, you will not come anywhere near getting poor, because the savings are big.

Just Think of It!

Children's Coats for \$1.49

Ladies' Coats for \$1.98

Not a garment in the lot that would not be good enough for everyday wear for anyone.

Then there are all our \$2 Coats cut to \$5.00

\$18 Coats cut to \$7.50

These Coats are made with an eye to the artistic and the practical, and have that elegance of style which appeals to every woman.

All Furs Must Go at One-Third Off.

A Fine Assortment of

Choice Valentines.

See Them in Our West Show Window.

Rider & Snyder, DRUGGISTS,
No 12 E. Main St

Why Suffer With ToothAche

When We Can Stop All Ache
by the First Treatment.

We do all work carefully and painlessly and guarantee our work.
The best bridge work \$3.50, our reduced prices good until Feb. 15.
Full sets of teeth \$5.00 up.

Dr. Cook, Mgr.

Massillon Phone 171.

NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS,

Office Hours 8 to 5 o'clock.

Open Evenings by Appointment.

Office in the Marsh Block.

Cor. Main & Erie Sts., Massillon, Ohio.

